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ABSTRACT

In 1967-68 the operating expenditures of the 2,370 college and university libraries covered in the survey totaled approximately $510 million. Of that total, $189 million or 37% was spent on books and other library materials, and $275 million or 54% was spent for salaries and wages. Binding and rebinding accounted for 3% of the total; all other operating expenditures, for 6%. Aside from microform holdings, some 305 million volumes were held by the libraries at the end of 1967-68. Over 2.5 million periodical titles were being received, while the number of serial titles other than periodicals was slightly more than 1 million. Of the 43,500 nonhourly personnel, 17,400 or 40% represented librarians, 5% were professional staff other than librarians, and 55% were nonprofessionals. The assistance provided by students and hourly personnel amounted to nearly 32 million hours. The overall library expenditures taken as a percent of total institutional expenditures for educational and general purposes (including organized research) was 3.7%. (Author/MF)

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Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities

ANALYTIC REPORT

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LIBRARY STATISTICS OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Analytic Report

Fall 1968

by

Bronson Price

Library Surveys Branch

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FOREWORD

In most years since 1960 the Office of Education has conducted a survey of the library holdings, expenditures, and staff of the Nation's colleges and universities. On the basis of that single survey series, two different series of publications have been issued. One series has presented data for individual institutions from which reports were received in time to permit early processing and publication. The reports in that series have usually been issued annually. In the other series, all institutions have been covered, and their data have been presented as summary or aggregated statistics.

For the fall 1968 survey the report on individual institutions, published in February 1969, was entitled Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities: Data for Individual Institutions, Fall 1968. That report included data for 1,841 single-institution libraries and seven joint libraries.

The present summary report, also based on the fall 1968 survey, represents 2,361 single-institution libraries and nine joint libraries in the 1967-68 college and university universe. Some 110 institutions which were too new to have fully functioning libraries were not included. This report has been designed as a relatively extensive publication because no comparable report has been issued since the one based on the fall 1964 survey (Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1963-64: Analytic Report).

Much credit for the success of the college and university library survey series is due the librarians and library administrators who complete the survey questionnaires. Their personal interest and help are greatly appreciated by the Office of Education.

Joel Williams, Chief
Library Surveys Branch

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CHAPTER I. -- SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In 1967-68 the operating expenditures of all college and university libraries totaled approximately $510 million. Of that total, $189 million or 37 percent was spent on books and other library materials, and $275 million or 54 percent was spent for salaries and wages. Binding and rebinding accounted for 3 percent of the total; all other operating expenditures, for 6 percent.

Aside from microform holdings, some 305 million volumes were held by the libraries at the end of 1967-68. Over 2.5 million periodical titles were being received, while the number of serial titles other than periodicals was slightly more than 1 million.

In terms of full-time equivalents, the libraries were staffed in fall 1968 by 43,500 personnel in regular (nonhourly) positions. Of that number, 17,400 or 40 percent represented librarians. Another 5 percent were professional staff other than librarians (e.g., automation specialists), and 55 percent were nonprofessional staff. The assistance provided by students and other staff serving on an hourly basis amounted to nearly 32 million hours.

Again in terms of full-time equivalents, for each 100 faculty and other professional staff members engaged in instruction and research there were 3.8 professional library staff members (including professional staff other than librarians). This ratio was somewhat higher in the smaller institutions (those with fewer than 1,000 students) than in the larger institutions (with 1,000 or more students).

Among the 2,370 libraries covered in the survey, there were nine "joint libraries," or libraries which each served two or more institutions. While the joint libraries and other joint organizational arrangements are clearly advantageous to the students and faculty concerned, neither joint arrangements nor interlibrary transactions could begin to make up for the marked disparities in library holdings available to students in small institutions as compared with the collections available in large institutions. Even though the per student expenditure is already somewhat higher in the smaller than in the larger institutions, the smaller institutions could scarcely build up collections approaching those of the larger institutions without expending disproportionate amounts per student.

Table A.--Selected data on students served, collections, staff, and operating expenditures of college and university libraries, with percent changes: Aggregate United States, fall 1960, fall 1964, and fall 1968

(Dates in headings of columns 2-6 identify not only the times of data collection but also the reference or "as of" dates of the staff shown in lines 8-10. Otherwise the data are for the year that ended prior to each specified fall date.)

Item	Fall 1960	Fall 1964	Fall 1968	Percent increase	
				Fall '60 to fall '64	Fall '64 to fall '68
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Number of libraries	1,951	2,140	2,370	10	11
Number of students served		In thousands			
2. Total students	3,597	4,800	6,964	33	45
3. Enrolled for bachelor's and higher degrees	3,402	4,529	6,442	33	42
4. Enrolled in undergraduate occupational programs	195	272	522	39	92
Collections		In thousands of units			
5. Number of volumes at end of year	177,000	227,000	304,700	28	34
6. Number of volumes added during year	8,400	13,600	25,200	62	85
7. Number of periodical titles	1,270	1,760	2,505	39	42
Library staff		In full-time equivalents			
8. Total in regular positions	18,000	25,200	43,500	40	73
9. Professional librarians	9,000	11,900	17,400	32	46
10. Nonprofessional staff and professional staff other than librarians	9,000	13,300	26,100	48	96
		In thousands			
11. Hours of student and other assistance	12,100	16,400	31,700	36	93
Library operating expenditures		In thousands of dollars			
12. Total (excluding capital outlay)	$137,200	$246,000	$509,800	79	107
13. Salaries	72,500	126,000	234,500	74	86
14. Hourly wages	11,700	19,000	40,800	62	115
15. Binding and rebinding	4,900	9,000	15,300	84	70
16. Books and other library materials	40,700	79,000	188,600	94	139
17. Other library operating expenditures	7,500	13,000	30,600	73	135
Distribution of above expenditures		In percent			
18. Total	100	100	100	--	--
19. Salaries	53	51	46	--	--
20. Hourly wages	8	8	8	--	--
21. Binding and rebinding	4	4	3	--	--
22. Books and other library materials	30	32	37	--	--
23. Other library operating expenditures	5	5	6	--	--
24. Library operating expenditures as percent of total institutional expenditures for educational and general purposes	3.0	3.3	3.7	10	12

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

The overall library expenditure index, or library expenditures taken as a percent of total institutional expenditures for educational and general purposes (including organized research), was 3.7 percent. It was relatively low in the universities, apparently due in some part to the fact that they are able to utilize a comparatively large proportion of nonprofessional personnel in staffing their libraries.

The estimated value of nonbudgeted support services--including gifts, Federal work-study assistance, and any binding or automation services not charged to the libraries' accounts--was equivalent to only 1.3 percent of actual library operating expenditures. Except in a few large privately controlled universities, binding and automation services amounted to less than Federal work-study assistance.

The fall 1968 salary levels of the libraries, as indicated by the ratio of expenditures for salaries to full-time-equivalent staff, tended to be somewhat higher in publicly controlled institutions than in privately controlled institutions.

Trends since 1960

Over the 8-year period from fall 1960 to fall 1968, library holdings, expenditures, and staff all show increases that, in varying degrees, parallel the trends in enrollment. In order to summarize the trends here, it is convenient to divide the 8-year span into "earlier" and "later" 4-year periods; i.e., from fall 1960 to fall 1964 and from fall 1964 to fall 1968.

The increases in enrollment were 33 and 45 percent, respectively, in the earlier and later periods. Against the background of those changes, the changes in the library data are summarized below, with the first and second percents in each pair representing, respectively, the earlier and later periods.

a. Increases in volumes held were relatively modest, 28 and 34 percent; whereas, the increases in the number of volumes added were more marked, amounting to 62 and 85 percent.

b. The increases for librarians, 32 and 46 percent, closely paralleled the enrollment changes, but there were relatively substantial increases (48 and 96 percent) for other regular library staff members (including both nonprofessional personnel and professional staff other than librarians). Also substantial were the increases of 36 and 93 percent in hours of student and other hourly help. The rise of 93 percent in the second 4-year period was occasioned in large part by the advent of the College Work-Study Program.

c. For library operating expenditures the increases were 79 and 107 percent, no doubt reflecting monetary inflation to a marked extent. Perhaps more important than the trends in dollars spent were the changes in the percentage breakdown of the expenditures. The proportion of the total spent on salaries dropped from 53 to 46 percent over the 8-year period, while the expenditures for books and other materials rose from 30 to 37 percent. The proportions spent on other categories showed little change. The increase in the percent spent on books and other library materials largely reflected the funds available from title II-A of the Higher Education Act.

CHAPTER II. -- COVERAGE AND RESPONSE RATES

Types of institutions covered

As defined in Office of Education reports, colleges and universities are institutions that offer programs of at least 2 years of college-level studies in residence and are either (a) accredited by nationally recognized accrediting agencies, including State and local education authorities, or (b) institutions whose credits are accepted by at least three institutions that are so accredited. The institutions meeting these criteria are listed in the Office of Education's annual publication, Education Directory, Part 3, Higher Education.

Institutions are grouped in the following categories:

1. Universities are institutions that (a) give considerable stress to graduate instruction, (b) confer advanced degrees as well as bachelor's degrees in a variety of liberal arts fields, and (c) have at least two professional schools that are not exclusively technological.

2. Four-year institutions with graduate students are institutions that, though not classifiable as universities, have students in graduate or other postbaccalaureate programs (including first-professional students).

3. Four-year institutions without graduate students are other institutions with 4-year programs.

4. Two-year institutions are institutions with programs of at least 2 but less than 4 years of college-level work. These include some trade-technical schools as well as community or junior colleges.

The classifications for universities and 2-year institutions are the same as those used in other reports of the Office of Education. For purposes of this report, the standard classification "4-year institutions other than universities" was subdivided into the second and third categories described earlier. This permitted separate tabulations of data concerning the 4-year institutions with graduate students, which require relatively specialized library services.

Publicly controlled institutions are those administered by local and State governments, as well as a few in which full administrative control is by the Federal Government. The privately controlled group includes the religious or theological institutions, the independent nonprofit institutions, and a few proprietary schools.

For purposes of reporting library statistics, each institution was asked to consolidate the data for all of its library units, including libraries in component schools, colleges, branches, and extension centers. Data were consolidated by the Office of Education when respondents returned separate reports for component libraries of their institutions.

In most instances, therefore, there is a separate report on the library operations of each institution listed in the Education Directory. A few exceptions arise where a single library, termed a joint library, provides services for two or more institutions; e. g., the services provided by the Honnold Library to the several institutions in Claremont, California. These libraries and certain other special arrangements are discussed later (see Joint libraries).

New institutions

An additional exception arose from the exclusion of 110 institutions which were new or whose libraries had only recently opened. For two reasons the statistical information available from the libraries of the new institutions was rather seriously out of line with other data of this survey.

One reason was that in order to build up their library collections, the new institutions had to spend much more in 1967-68 for books and other library materials than institutions that were otherwise comparable with respect to type and size. Such expenditures by new institutions might have been considered as capital rather than as operating expenditures; and, since the survey form called only for operating expenditures, it would have been appropriate, theoretically, for the new institutions to report relatively small amounts of money as operating expenditures for "books and other library materials." In fact, however, although the library profession recognizes this distinction,[1] it was not covered in the instructions on the questionnaire; in any event, it would have been difficult for most respondents in new institutions to allocate their outlays for new materials between capital and operating expenditures.

The other unusual feature of the data on new institutions arose from the fact that this group of respondents, as did the others, followed the instruction to report as holdings only such materials as had been prepared for use. Since the staffs of the new libraries had scarcely had time to complete the tasks of cataloging and making the new material ready for use, the collections they reported were relatively small.

Thus, inclusion of the data for new institutions in this report would have had the effect of (a) exaggerating operating expenditures for books and other materials while (b) reducing the average size of collections. Since most new institutions are small, these effects would be particularly marked for the smaller libraries. All factors considered, it seemed best to avoid the distortion by excluding the new institutions. In consequence, it should be understood that the data of this report are representative of the libraries that are in full or nearly full operation rather than all libraries in the college and university universe.

A few institutions--usually small trade or technical schools among the 2-year institutions--operate almost entirely with instructional manuals and therefore have relatively little if anything to report as library collections, expenditures, or staff. This circumstance is not related to the problem of newness, and no marked changes are anticipated in the near future for these institutions. They are, therefore, included in this report, and their quantities of library holdings, expenditures, and staff are tabulated as small or none depending on the circumstances indicated in each individual case.

1/ See definition of "capital expenditures," page 103, in Library Statistics; a Handbook of Concepts, Definitions, and Terminology. American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois, 1966.

Nonrespondents and imputing procedure

Of the 2, 370 libraries in the survey, 114 did not respond at all or replied too late to be included in the routine operations. Data for these institutions were estimated and utilized in the tables of this report.

For each nonrespondent, use was made of the data reported by a "matching" institution; i. e., a responding institution which, in respect to control, type, size, region, and other characteristics was similar to the nonrespondent. For four of the large nonrespondent institutions, the accuracy of this operation was enhanced by using ratio estimates. With this procedure a suitable matching institution was selected, but it was used in a different way. Factors were derived representing the ratio of change in the figures that the matching institution reported in fall 1967 and fall 1968, and these factors were applied to the fall 1967 data reported by the institution that did not respond in fall 1968. Thus, the nonresponding institution's own figures for the previous year were used but adjusted to fall 1968 by using factors derived from the matching institution.

The nonresponding institutions were markedly concentrated (78 out of 114) in the privately controlled group having fewer than 1, 000 students. The response rates were generally high except for that group. From table B, which presents the response data by institutional control and size, one may infer that if the smaller institutions--particularly among the private group--had responded as well as the larger institutions, the survey's overall response rate would have approached 98 percent.

Joint libraries

While "institutions" and "libraries" are nearly synonymous in this report, and while it is thus convenient to refer to institutions in connection with the tabulations, it is important to note how the numbers of institutions are affected by the joint libraries mentioned earlier, or specifically how the total figure of 2, 370 libraries is derived.

In fall 1968 the total number of higher educational institutions meeting the criteria stated earlier was 2, 499. Excluding the 110 new institutions reduced the number to 2, 389, and this is the number of individual institutions whose library services are covered--in one way or another--in this report.

Table B.--Number of responding and nonresponding institutions in the college and university library survey and percent responding, by institutional control and size: Aggregate United States, fall 1968

Institutional control and enrollment size	Number of institutions			Percent responding
	Total	Responding	Nonresponding	
1	2	3	4	5
Public and private, total	2,370	2,256	114	95.2
1,000 students or more	1,214	1,192	22	98.2
Fewer than 1,000 students	1,155	1,063	92	92.0
Public, total	942	922	20	97.9
1,000 students or more	694	688	6	99.1
Fewer than 1,000 students	248	234	14	94.4
Private, total	1,428	1,334	94	93.4
1,000 students or more	521	505	16	96.9
Fewer than 1,000 students	907	829	78	91.4

It will be recalled, however, that each of the joint libraries provided service for two or more institutions. More precisely there were nine joint libraries that together served 28 institutions, as follows:

Five joint libraries which each served two institutions (total 10)

Two joint libraries which each served three institutions (total 6)

Two joint libraries which each served six institutions (total 12)

Therefore, as distinct from the institutions they served, the number of libraries tabulated for this report was 2,370 (or 2,389 reporting institutions, minus 28 served by joint libraries, plus the nine joint libraries).

The number of institutions involved in the joint libraries described above has been explained in detail because that type of arrangement affects the count of institutions, as distinguished from libraries. Certain other joint arrangements are of interest even though they do not affect the count of institutions.

One type is an arrangement, made by a college or university that has no library of its own, for service from a nearby public or special library. In most such cases the officials involved have been able to supply estimated figures that are fairly comparable statistically with the data reported by institutions having their own libraries. An example of this type of arrangement is the service supplied to the Illinois Institute of Technology by the John Crerar Library in Chicago.

In another type of arrangement, the library of one college or university serves not only its own students but also the students in a branch of another college or university. An example is the service provided by the Flint Community College through the C. S. Mott Joint Library to the branch of the University of Michigan that is located in Flint. In such cases, appropriate tabulating adjustments were made, as required, regarding the number of students served.

CHAPTER III. --DEFINITIONS AND PLAN OF ANALYSIS

Enrollment data

Enrollment data represent all resident and extension students enrolled in the fall 1967 term for work normally creditable toward a degree, diploma, certificate, or other formal award. Undergraduate students in occupational programs of less than 4 years duration are included. The enrollment data are utilized in two forms.[2]

a. The total enrollment ("head count") of all students, regardless of full-time or part-time attendance status, is used in connection with overall trends (table A) and for grouping institutions by size; i. e., in column 1 of tables 1-24. For these purposes the use of full-time-equivalent enrollment (see page 12) would not achieve an important gain in accuracy. Also, unlike full-time-equivalent enrollment, total enrollment (including undergraduate occupational students) has had the same meaning throughout the years of this survey series.

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[2] The detailed 1967 figures are reported in Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1967 and in Supplement A, Undergraduate and Postbaccalaureate Students. Although in theory it might have been preferable to employ fall 1968 rather than fall 1967 enrollment in this report, the use of the later figures would have occasioned only slight differences in the data. It would, however, have required extra staff time and incurred some delay in processing the library questionnaires because of the difficulties in phasing returns of the library survey with returns of the separate enrollment survey. It has thus seemed best to use, for each survey in this series, the enrollment figures for the same year as the expenditure figures, even though the data for library staff and institutional staff (which are obtained on the same questionnaire) are for the fall of the year following that of the expenditure and enrollment data.

b. Full-time-equivalent enrollment ("FTE students") is used in per student ratios; e.g., the ratios for volumes, serials, and expenditures per FTE student in table 24. Due to the wide variations in student body composition, this measure is needed in comparisons of individual institutions or subgroups of institutions. FTE students, as used here, is the sum of the following enrollment categories:

1. All full-time, resident undergraduate students.
2. All full-time and part-time, resident graduate or other postbaccalaureate students.
3. One-third of the sum of extension students and part-time, resident undergraduate students.

The definitions of FTE students used in preceding years have necessarily varied because of changes in categories used in collecting data in the survey series on fall enrollment. There has been no change, however, in the two features of the definition that are believed to be of particular interest to librarians, namely: (a) the limited weight given to part-time undergraduate students (and to extension students when they are separately identified) and (b) the full weight given to part-time graduate or postbaccalaureate students.

Institutional and library staff

The categories of institutional staff that are most frequently served by the library--and are perhaps of most interest to the library staff from a professional standpoint--are the institutions' senior and junior professional staffs engaged in resident instruction, departmental research, and organized (separately budgeted) research.

To be able to relate that category of institutional staff to professional library staff on a comparable basis, data on both the institutional and the library staffs were obtained in terms of full-time equivalents. For both categories, full-time equivalent was defined as the sum of the number of full-time staff and the full-time equivalent of the part-time staff.

In both the institutional and library staff categories, professional staff was defined to include all staff in positions normally requiring at least a bachelor's degree or its equivalent.

Institutional professional staff was defined to include such junior professional staff members as teaching assistants.

Library professional staff included a small number of professional staff (e.g., certain data-processing staff) who were not librarians.[3] While these persons were in positions requiring at least bachelor's degrees, their work did not require "training and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspect of library work, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect"--as was specified in the questionnaire for the definition of librarians.

For additional definitions of data covered in the survey the reader is referred to the questionnaire and the instructions to respondents in the appendix.

Arrangement of main tables

Tables 1-24 are designed in a consistent fashion to make it easy for the reader to find a horizontal line of data which, in the same relative position in each table, represents the figures for "peer institutions"--i.e., any group or subgroup of institutions that may be of interest and is large enough to warrant separate tabulation.

Thus the first column of each table lists the various groupings, by institutional control, type, and enrollment size, for which separate data are given. In each table, for example, data for universities with 10,000 or more students appear as the first category under universities as a whole. Data for the 2-year institutions with 500 to 999 students are in the next-to-last category. [4]

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[3] Prior to fall 1967 this category ("professional staff other than librarians") was not obtained separately, and it is probable that they were grouped with "nonprofessional staff" by most respondents in the surveys prior to fall 1967.

In most tables the first column is repeated to show, in the table's upper and lower tiers, the publicly and the privately controlled institutions. In other tables the data for the publicly and privately controlled institutions appear under table headings. The headings (including "undercut" headings in the bodies of some tables) also show the kinds of data in the tables; e.g., volumes, expenditures, etc. Tables 25 and 26 provide data for the individual States, U.S. service schools, and outlying areas, as well as totals for the aggregate United States.

Statistical measures used

For each of the more important items covered in the survey, the tables provide both an average figure and an indication as to the magnitude of the moderately high values. The measures used for this purpose are the arithmetic mean and the 90-percentile value.[5] In tables 7-24, these measures are usually included in table headings. While means are shown regardless of the number of institutions involved, 90-percentile values (and also medians, which are 50-percentile values) are shown only where at least 20 institutions are involved.[6]

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[4] In tables 1-24 separate lines of data are omitted for two groups of institutions. One group consists of those two publicly controlled and 10 privately controlled universities that have fewer than 5,000 students. The other group consists of those six publicly controlled institutions and one privately controlled institution without graduate students that have 5,000 or more students. However, the data for the 12 universities are included in the line of data for universities as a whole, and the data for the seven 4-year institutions without graduate students are included in the total line for institutions of that type. In the charts, the data for the 12 universities with fewer than 5,000 students are included in the bars representing universities as a whole, and the seven institutions without graduate students and having 5,000 or more enrollees are included in the appropriate bars for those institutions. In general, it should be noted that rounding sometimes occasions minor disparities in tabulations; e.g., percents may not add to 100 and other detail may not add to totals. In table 10, for example, the frequencies were first rounded by computer to nearest thousands, and the percents are based on the rounded data.

Except in tables 1-6, the mean rather than the median is used as a general-purpose measure of central tendency because the mean gives due weight to extreme values, and its relationship to the total quantity and the number of institutions is precise. This is useful in table 15, for example, where actual numbers of staff are not shown but can be easily estimated from the means presented.

In data of the kind covered in this survey, high values tend to be more extreme than low values (i. e., the distributions are "positively skewed"). As a result the means for most categories tend to be markedly higher than the medians would be, if medians had been calculated and presented for the same data. So long as the reader is aware of this fact, the use of the mean alone is not disadvantageous, and it permits the publication of much more information on central tendencies than could be shown in the same space if presentation of both means and medians were attempted throughout the report.

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[5] Just as the median value separates the top 50 percent of the cases from the other 50 percent, the 90-percentile value separates the top 10 percent of the cases from the other 90 percent.

[6] In columns giving medians or 90-percentile values, an asterisk (*) is shown for any cell with fewer than 20 cases. A hyphen (-) appears in cells for which the quantity is zero, regardless of whether the column concerns an amount, a mean, or a percentile. It should be noted that a 90-percentile value may be zero even though the mean based on the same data is greater than zero. Suppose, for example, that among 100 institutions, over 90 institutions had no microfilm reels at all, while a few had substantial amounts. The mean for the 100 institutions would be a perceptible figure, but the 90-percentile value would be zero.

CHAPTER IV.--SURVEY FINDINGS

Medians and means for data pertinent to standards

While the setting of standards and the evaluation of institutions in relation to standards are outside the scope of this report, an attempt is made to present six selected kinds of data in a way that is convenient for study in relation to any quantitative standards that may be recommended.

The selected kinds of data concern volumes, total operating expenditures, expenditure index, amount of hourly assistance, professional library staff, and chief librarian's salary. Since those categories of data are discussed relatively often in connection with standards, they are presented in terms of frequency distributions in tables 1-16. With the data arranged in that form one can easily use table 1, for example, to estimate the proportion of institutions in a particular group (by control, type, and size) which currently meets any standard that may be set for the number of volumes that should be held by institutions in the given group.

Each of the six tables in the set includes, as the last column, the median (50-percentile) values for each group of institutions. Since the means for the same kinds of data are included in tables 7-24, some discussion of the differences between the two measures serves to bring out several features of the survey findings, including the impact of the larger libraries on some data categories. The means and medians are shown in table C together with the numbers of the source tables.

It is seen that, for four of the six categories in the table, the mean is two or three times the value of the median. This reflects the marked skewness of the data for those categories, or the fact that

Table C. --Median and mean values for selected categories of data on college and university libraries: Aggregate United States, 1968-69

Category	Values		Source tables	
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
1	2	3	4	5
1. Number of volumes held at end of year	44,600	128,000	Table 1	Table 7
2. Library operating expenditures	$75,000	$215,000	Table 2	Table 12
3. Library expenditure index (line 2 as percent of institutional expenditure for education and general purposes)	5.3	3.7 (weighted)	Table 3	Table 24
4. Hours of student and other hourly assistance	4,900	13,400	Table 4	Table 13
5. Full-time equivalent of professional library staff	4.1	8.2	Table 5	Table 14
6. Salary of chief librarian	$11,200	$13,500	Table 6	Table 18

the holdings, expenditures, and staff of the large institutions are massive indeed compared to the holdings, expenditures, and staff of the small institutions.

For the salaries of chief librarians, however, there is a comparatively small difference between the median and mean values (line 6 of table C), reflecting the fact that the salary distribution is skewed much less than the other distributions.

The apparent reversal of the median and mean values for the library expenditure index (line 3) arises because the index is a percentage, and its mean was obtained through the conventional procedure of summing the numerators (library operating expenditures) for all 2,370 institutions and dividing by the corresponding sum of the denominators (educational and general, or "E&G," expenditures).

The resulting figure, 3.7 percent, is termed a "weighted" mean because it gives appropriate weight to each institution's size in determining the mean; thus the large institutions affect the weighted mean much more than the small institutions do. If, instead, the mean for the index had been obtained by simply averaging all the separate percentages indicated in the top line of table 3, the "unweighted" mean so found would be much higher than the median[7] and would probably be quite misleading from a general-purpose standpoint. In any event, no question concerning the comparability of different measures of central tendency should obscure the fact, to be noted later, that the library expenditure index tends to be relatively small in the universities and in some of the other very large institutions.

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[7] It should be noted that for each of the categories in table C except the index, both the median and the mean values shown could be obtained from the distributions of the data (top lines in tables 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6). But for the expenditure index only the median value (not the weighted mean) was obtainable from the distribution (table 3). The weighted mean (3.7 percent) was obtained in the manner indicated from the data in table 24.

Design of the charts

The data shown in the accompanying charts have been consolidated from data in tables 7-24. To obviate the need for a separate set of tables giving the consolidated figures, each such figure is included in the chart. It will be understood that some statistical information is lost or obscured when detailed data are reduced to make charts easier to read and use. For more detail, the reader is urged to consult the pertinent source table, the number of which is noted at the bottom of each chart.

For each type of institution other than universities, the various size groups included in the tables have been collapsed into two categories in the charts. For brevity in what follows it is convenient to refer to the two size categories--the institutions with more than 1,000 students, and those with fewer than 1,000 students--as the larger and the smaller institutions, respectively.

The charts do not include a size breakdown for the universities since none of them has fewer than 1,000 students, but the reader is reminded that two size groups are shown for universities in the tables.

To avoid overburdening the charts, the values for all publicly controlled and all privately controlled institutions are not included, but those values and "grand totals" are given in the source tables referred to in the charts.

Number of institutions

Chart 1 brings out the marked variations in the numbers of institutions in the control, type, and size categories. The group of smaller publicly controlled 4-year schools with graduate students, for example, consists of only 21 institutions; the category of smaller privately controlled 4-year schools without graduate students comprises 394 institutions.

It is also apparent from chart 1 that although the total numbers of public and private institutions are 942 and 1,428, respectively, the private group includes a considerably higher proportion of smaller institutions than the public group does. Such variations make it the more important to consider data in terms of the specific control, type, and size categories shown in the charts and tables.

Library holdings and borrowings

As a matter of traditional reporting, the counts of volumes (charts 2 and 3) include duplicate copies. Moreover, some universities have, in addition to their specialized professional schools, one or more campuses that are geographically separated from the "parent" campus, and the library units on the separate campuses tend to duplicate the holdings of each other and the parent campus. Thus the volume counts of universities include a higher proportion of duplicates than is true for other institutions. However, since less than one-fourth of the universities have separate campuses that are not professional schools or other specialized components, the effect on the mean volume counts of universities as a whole is probably not very great. (It should be noted that such duplication of volumes as occurs between the professional-school library units and other library units of a university is probably of the same order as the duplication of volumes between the main library and "departmental" library units in institutions other than universities). There is thus reason to believe that if the volume count of every institution could somehow exclude all duplicates, the mean numbers of (different) volumes available to students in universities and other large institutions would still be decidedly larger than those available to students in smaller institutions.

Unlike the reporting of volumes, the traditional reporting of periodicals and other serials calls for excluding duplicate titles, and the survey questionnaire specified that serials should be reported in accordance with that rule. The rule was no doubt followed for the serial count within each library unit of a university, but it is likely that, from one geographically separated unit to another, the same serial was often reported more than once. Thus, for universities as compared with other institutions, the general extent of duplication of serial titles in charts 4 and 5 is not very different from that for volumes in charts 2 and 3. Again, however, it seems clear that many more serials are available to students in larger institutions than are available to those in smaller institutions.

Although the data on microform [8] in table 8 have not been charted, inspection of the figures in that table shows that microform holdings of the smaller institutions could scarcely begin to compensate for their relatively small holdings of volumes and serials in unreduced form.

At the same time, although the data on interlibrary transactions are sparse for some groups of institutions (table 10), the figures on borrowings in chart 6 suggest that small institutions are able to take appropriate advantage of interlibrary borrowings insofar as these figures vary a little less strikingly with institutional size than do the means for volumes, serials, and microform holdings.

While the mean number of borrowings in privately controlled universities is about half that of publicly controlled universities (chart 6), it is of interest that the percent distributions in chart 12 indicate that, in relation to interlibrary transactions as an overall category, the privately controlled universities include a relatively large proportion of nonreturnable loans; i. e., nonreturnable copies supplied.

Expenditures per student and per faculty

While the data in table 24 on holdings per student and per faculty member are of some theoretical interest, they are not charted because they tend to be misleading in connection with most intergroup comparisons. Even if duplicate holdings could be eliminated, the practical value of data on per student or per faculty holdings would be uncertain. The problem may be illustrated with the following hypothetical but plausible example:

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[8] The units used for reporting microform in this survey--reels of microfilm and physical units of other microform--were developed when the comparability between those units and volumes was not believed to be critical. While the fall 1968 questionnaire included items on microform in the same terms as in the preceding surveys, the Office of Education hopes in the future to develop alternative measures of microform with clearer relationships to volumes and serials.

	Average number of students	Average number of (unduplicated) volumes	Volumes per student
Institutions in group A	5,000	200,000	40
Institutions in group B	1,000	80,000	80

The number of volumes per student is only 40 for group A, yet the students in that group have access to volume collections well over twice as large as those in group B, where the number of volumes per student is much higher.

Two other measures--library expenditure per student and per faculty member--may also involve some difficulty of interpretation, but the problem seems less severe for them than for volumes per student. The data on these two expenditure ratios are shown in charts 8 and 9.

Since the numerators (library expenditures in 1967-68)[9] are identical for the two sets of measures, one might expect that they would show similar general patterns of variation in the charts. Yet the per student measure shows somewhat more variation with institutional size than the per faculty measure. Although the data do not indicate which one of several factors or what combination of them might be most important, three possible factors may be cited: (a) The smaller institutions may find that in order to give even moderately adequate library service to their students, they have to spend more per student than the larger institutions (chart 8); (b) since faculty members usually have a voice in setting library budgets and students usually do not, the effect may be that faculty size tends to be more important in determining the library's budget than enrollment size; and (c) student-faculty ratios may vary in such a way as to account for the difference in pattern between charts 8 and 9. Whether these or still other factors may be decisive, they would not seem to reflect seriously on the general validity of the data concerning the per student and per faculty expenditure measures.

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[9] The survey questionnaire asked both for expenditures in 1967-68 and for "budgeted" or projected expenditures in 1968-69. For the 1968-69 figures respondents were asked to include not only budgeted funds but also any additional expenditures that could "plausibly be anticipated in 1968-69." For some 1,800 institutions the figures reported for 1968-69 were published (together with those for 1967-68) in the report on data for individual institutions (publication OE-15023-68). However, since data for the other 570 institutions were missing, late, or too incomplete to include in the processing operations, and since relatively little experience was available for estimating figures in that expenditure category, analysis of the 1968-69 data has not been attempted.

Ratio of professional library staff to faculty

Except for the group of 21 smaller public institutions with graduate students, the smaller institutions tend to have relatively high ratios of professional library staff per 100 institutional staff in resident instruction and research (chart 10).

The somewhat low ratios for the universities are probably associated with the fact that the universities have a somewhat smaller percent of professional personnel among total library staff than is true in other institutions (chart 15).

Library expenditure index

The library expenditure index, or library operating expenditures taken as a percent of total institutional expenditure for educational and general purposes, is lower in the universities than in most other groups of institutions (chart 11). For the most part this lower index probably reflects again the advantages of sheer institutional size in the efficient provision of library service. However, some uncertainty about this generalization arises from the fact that most organized (separately budgeted) research is conducted by the universities.

Library services are, of course, a significant part of organized research activities, but university practices are not altogether consistent or uniform in the accounting of library service in organized research. The instructions on the questionnaire for this survey asked each respondent to make sure (a) that their figures on library expenditures included expenditures for library service to organized research, and (b) that the requested "E&G" figure (institutional expenditures for educational and general purposes) included organized research expenditures. Also, the respondents in universities known to have large organized research installations were queried by the survey staff to make sure that organized research was properly included in the returns. While that procedure undoubtedly helped, it is possible that some library service in organized research was charged to the separate budgets for such research but was not included in the library expenditures reported in the survey. Errors of this kind would seem more likely to have occurred than the error of omitting organized research from the E&G figure; if so, the expenditure indexes shown in chart 11 for the universities may be a little too low.

Breakdown of expenditures and nonbudgeted services

Except in the 2-year institutions (discussed below), the data in chart 13 suggest that there is some difference between the publicly controlled and privately controlled institutions with respect to the percent expended for salaries and wages on the one hand, and, on the other, the percent spent on books and other library materials (including binding).

The publicly controlled institutions tend to spend a somewhat larger part of their library funds on books and other library materials, while the privately controlled institutions spend a little more, relatively, on salaries and wages. This does not mean, however, that salary levels are relatively high for the private institutions--and indeed the contrary seems to be the case, as is noted later in connection with chart 16.

With regard to the expenditure breakdown for the smaller public 2-year institutions, reference is made to the earlier discussion of reporting problems in new institutions (see chapter II). Among the institutions whose data are represented in the lower left bar of chart 13, there were a number of schools which were not "new" enough to be excluded, but which had been established only a few years before the survey and were still in the process of building up their holdings. It is understandable that those institutions, in some contrast to established ones, were spending disproportionate amounts on books and other library materials in order to complete their collections.

The questionnaire included, for the first time in this survey series, a section requesting data on the "estimated cost of items which, though not charged to your library accounts, constituted library materials or services." In that section, separate response categories were provided for (a) binding, (b) automation services, and (c) "other" nonbudgeted items--the nature of which respondents were asked to specify. The findings are shown in chart 14.

The information obtained for "other" nonbudgeted items was too sketchy to warrant systematic analysis, but two features of it may be noted. One was that respondents sometimes used the term to indicate either supplementary sources of income or the costs of maintenance (overhead) in connection with the library. In editing the forms, entries of both these kinds were eliminated because the survey did not cover either income or overhead costs.

The other and more important feature was that Federal work-study assistance was often specified as the source of the amounts entered in the "other" category. These entries were accepted because, although the cost of such assistance was paid by the Federal Government, the assistance contributed directly to the library's operation.

As background information in judging the percent distributions of actual expenditures and nonbudgeted support service (charts 13 and 14), one should keep in mind the absolute magnitudes of the sums involved, which are shown in tables 11 and 12. While the grand total of actual operating expenditures (or those charged to the libraries' accounts) was $509.8 million, the total estimated value of all nonbudgeted support services to the same libraries amounted to only $6.5 million--representing an increment of only 1.3 percent. For the publicly controlled and privately controlled institutions the comparable increments were 1.2 and 1.4 percent, respectively.

Since the percents in chart 14 are based on relatively small absolute amounts, and since the information had not been requested in a previous survey, institution-to-institution variations and possible misunderstandings may have affected the data more often than was true of the other expenditure figures. It is nevertheless apparent from chart 14 that, except in the private universities, no very large proportion of nonbudgeted support service is attributable to either binding or automation service.

The relatively substantial percents shown for those two categories (33 and 39 percent, respectively) in the private universities are chiefly due to reports from two institutions--one reporting $291,000 as the estimated value of nonbudgeted binding service, and the other reporting $385,000 for nonbudgeted automation service. A few other large private universities reported amounts ranging up to $49,000 for nonbudgeted binding and $25,000 for nonbudgeted automation services.

In these data it is not possible to judge the precise extent to which Federal work-study funds accounted for the "other" or residual category of nonbudgeted funds. The amount of these funds will be known, however, for the following year (1968-69) because the questionnaire for the fall 1969 survey includes a separate item for reporting these amounts. Inspection of the annotations in the fall 1968 returns indicated that the greater part of the funds reported in the "other" category represented Federal work-study assistance.

Professional and nonprofessional staff

The number as well as the means of professional and nonprofessional staff members (all of whom are tabulated in terms of full-time equivalents) are detailed in table 14. The means for these staff categories display much the same variations with institutional size as are shown for holdings in charts 2-5.

Perhaps more significant are (a) the distributions of the means of professional staff by type of position, which are detailed in table 15[10/]; and (b) the percent distributions of professional and nonprofessional staff, which are shown in chart 15.

[10/] Some complexity in the tabulations regarding staff is more or less inevitable due to the nature of the data, and to help guide the reader in inspecting tables 14 and 15 the following notes are offered:

a. In table 15, the means for nonprofessional staff in the last column are the same as those in the lower tier of table 14, columns 6 and 9--the only exception being that table 15 does, and table 14 does not, include the overall (public and private) mean of 10. 1.

b. Again excepting the overall figures, the means in each row of table 15, columns 3-7, add to the means shown in the upper tier of table 14, columns 6 and 9. In other words, the means in columns 3-7 of table 15 provide a breakdown, by position, of the means of total professional staff shown in the upper tier of table 14, columns 6 and 9. Some minor discrepancies arise from computer rounding of the data to one decimal place.

The mean number of chief librarians (column 3 of table 15) is sometimes less than 1.0 because some libraries do not have a full-time staff member as chief librarian.

The variation of the means shown in column 4 of table 15 ("associate/assistant librarians") and the variation of the means shown in column 5 ("heads of major library units") appear difficult to generalize. It should be mentioned that respondents frequently indicated on the questionnaires that they had difficulty distinguishing between those two categories.

As previously noted, the category "professional staff other than librarians" (column 7 of table 15) included staff members who, though not professional librarians, were serving in positions normally requiring at least a bachelor's degree. Overall, this category of staff members comprised only 11 percent of all professional library staff.

As already mentioned in connection with the ratio of professional library staff to faculty, chart 15 shows that professional library staff comprised a somewhat smaller proportion of total library staff in universities than in any other group of institutions. Moreover, the reverse is true for some of the smaller institutions, inasmuch as more than half of their staffs consist of professional personnel. This seems understandable because a few of the smaller institutions must operate with only one regular staff member--sometimes only a part-time person--and he needs to be someone with professional-level training.

Staff members serving libraries on a contributed-service basis are employed only in private, chiefly religious institutions. Data concerning them are also in terms of full-time equivalents, shown in table 14, column 11. The 552 contributed-service professional staff make up 6.7 percent of total professional staff. Similarily, the 150 contributed-service nonprofessional staff comprise 1.5 percent of total nonprofessional staff. Further comparison shows that contributed-service staff are employed relatively often in the group of 4-year institutions without graduate students, which includes more religious schools than do the other types of institutions. Also, as a general rule, contributed-service staff are employed more often in smaller than in larger institutions.

Salaries by contract status and position

Table 16 gives reference information useful in interpreting the data on salaries of full-time staff in tables 17-23. Table 16 indicates that some 2 percent of the 2,370 institutions had no full-time library staff at all, and that 20 percent of the private institutions had at least one full-time staff member with contributed-service status.

The degree to which the sum of the percents in columns 8-10 exceeds the percent in column 7 is a measure of the extent to which a given group of institutions utilize both 11-12-month and 9-10-month contracts for library staff; or, in the case of private institutions, the excess shows the extent to which library employees have contracts of both durations and also contributed-service status.

The validity of the data on salaries by category of position (tables 17-23) is variable for a number of reasons. The section of the questionnaire from which the data are derived was the largest section on the form; and, from the standpoint of collectibility of the data, it was by far the most troublesome part of the survey instrument. Particularly in private institutions, respondents frequently refused to provide some or all of the requested salary information, even though each respondent was allowed to impose the restriction that any salary figure which he specified would be used only in summary tabulations; i.e., without identification of the individual institution's figure.

In these instances, imputing of salary data (using the procedure described earlier in this report) was necessary. Insofar as salary levels of the "matching" institutions were comparable to those of nonresponding institutions (in each group by control, type, size, and region), the imputed figures would be without significant bias. There is a possibility that among the nonrespondents there were institutions that were paying somewhat higher salaries than institutions which were otherwise comparable; also, other institutions among the nonrespondents may have been paying lower salaries than comparable institutions. The effect of both kinds of possible errors would be to leave the mean salaries shown in the tables without serious bias.

Beginning salaries for library school graduates (table 17), were based upon 866 of the 2,370 institutions that employed at least one such person during the fall term of 1968. It should be noted that the salary levels of comparable staff employed later in the year are not reflected in the figures and might tend to be higher as the pressure for staff increases.

The data in tables 19 and 20 on "associate and assistant librarians" and "heads of major library units" probably have substantial validity for quite large institutions, but comments by respondents in institutions of moderate and small size indicate that, for them, differentiation between the two categories was often forced and of little meaning. Thus, for all except large institutions the data in the two tables can be considered more or less equivalent, and indeed the two sets of salaries are similar in magnitude.

The problems discussed above do not, however, significantly affect the general trend of the data in tables 18-23. In accordance with expectation, chief librarians receive the highest salaries, and the associate/assistant librarians and heads of major units receive the next highest salaries. Thereafter, in the order of their mean salaries, are the "other professional librarians," the "professional staff other than librarians," and the "nonprofessional staff" (tables 21, 22, and 23, respectively).

Salary expenditure index

The "salary expenditure index" represented in chart 14 does not provide the same type of information as mean salaries by category of position, but it does provide an index that is free of nonresponse bias and reflects the relative levels of salaries paid by the various groups of institutions.

The numerator of the index is the expenditure for salaries, and the denominator is the full-time equivalent of total regular library staff. For example, if a library expended $50,000 for salaries, and its staff consisted of nine full-time and two half-time employees, the index would be $50,000 divided by 10.0 or $5,000.

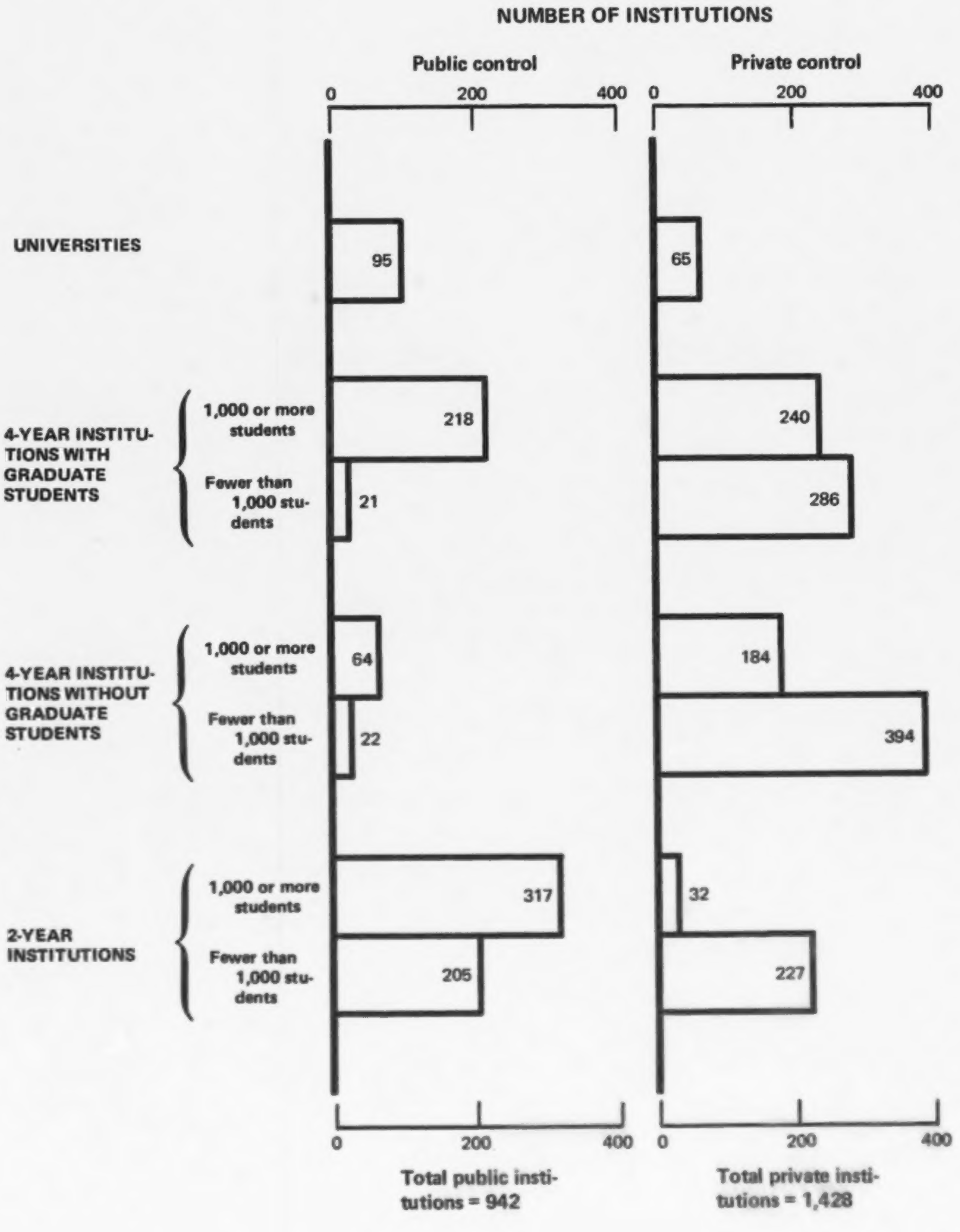
This index is not a true statistical mean for two reasons. One is that the staff figure used in the denominator represents the personnel on duty as of fall 1968, rather than the average number of staff employed throughout the year. The other reason is that the salary expenditure used as the numerator is for 1967-68, or the year preceding the fall 1968 term, for which staff was reported. Although in most cases these two factors would have opposite and partially canceling effects, the index for individual institutions would often be incorrect as a measure of salary level. But for any fairly sizable and homogeneous group of institutions, the measure is sound if it is regarded solely as an index for comparing relative salary levels among the various groups.

In examining the salary expenditure indexes in chart 16, it is important to consider also the percents of professional and nonprofessional staff in the various institutional groups (chart 15). It may be inferred, for example, that if separate indexes were available for professional and nonprofessional staff, the contrast between the indexes for universities and the smaller 2-year institutions would be be greater than in chart 16, because the percents of professional staff are relatively low and high, respectively, in the universities and smaller 2-year schools (chart 15).

It may be concluded from chart 16 that except for the relatively low salaries in the smaller 2-year institutions, salaries tend to be similar *within* the various publicly controlled and *within* the various privately controlled groups of institutions--yet the salary levels of publicly controlled institutions as a whole tend to be perceptibly above those of privately controlled institutions as a whole.

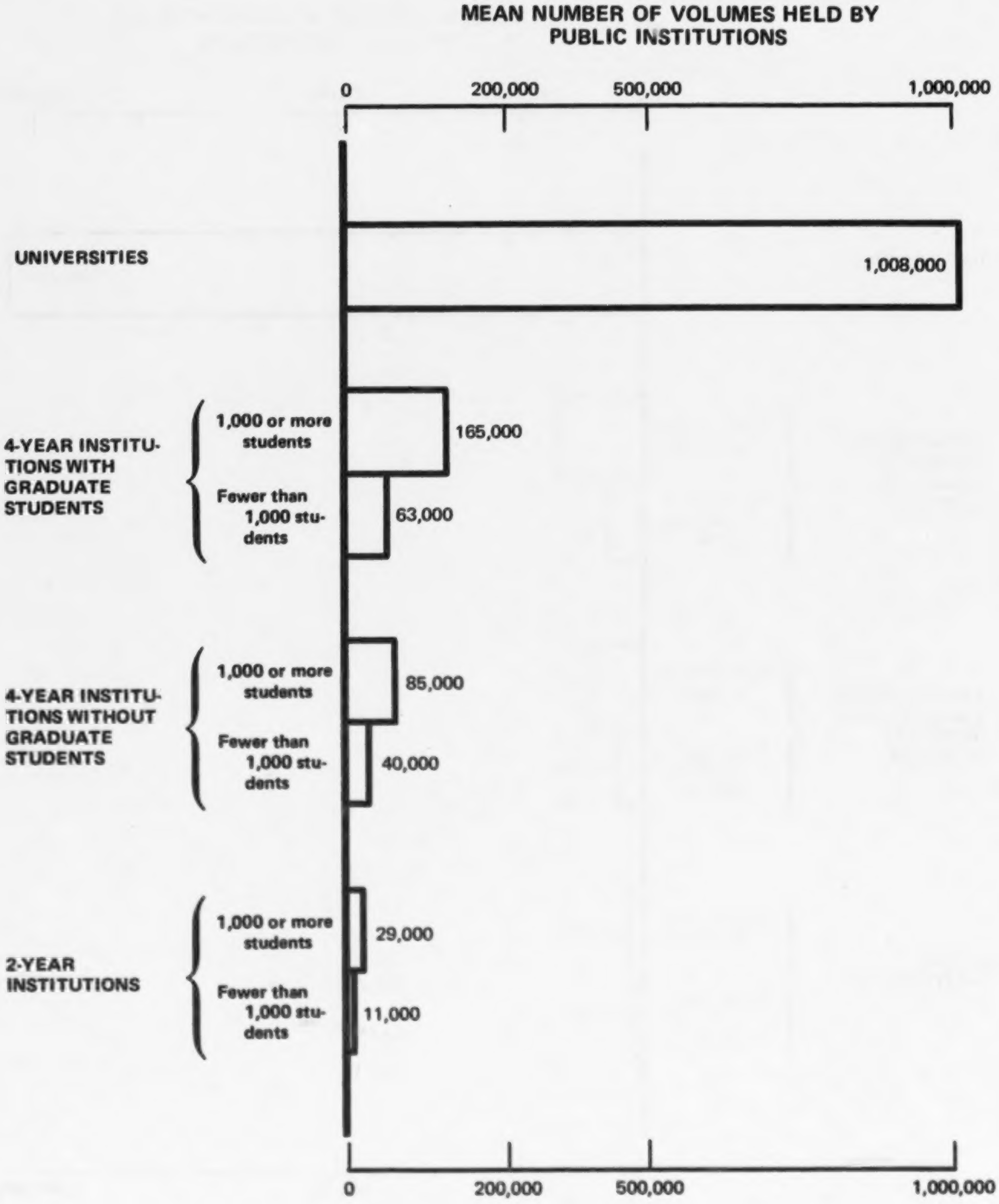
CHARTS

Chart 1.—Number of public and private colleges and universities, by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, 1967-68.



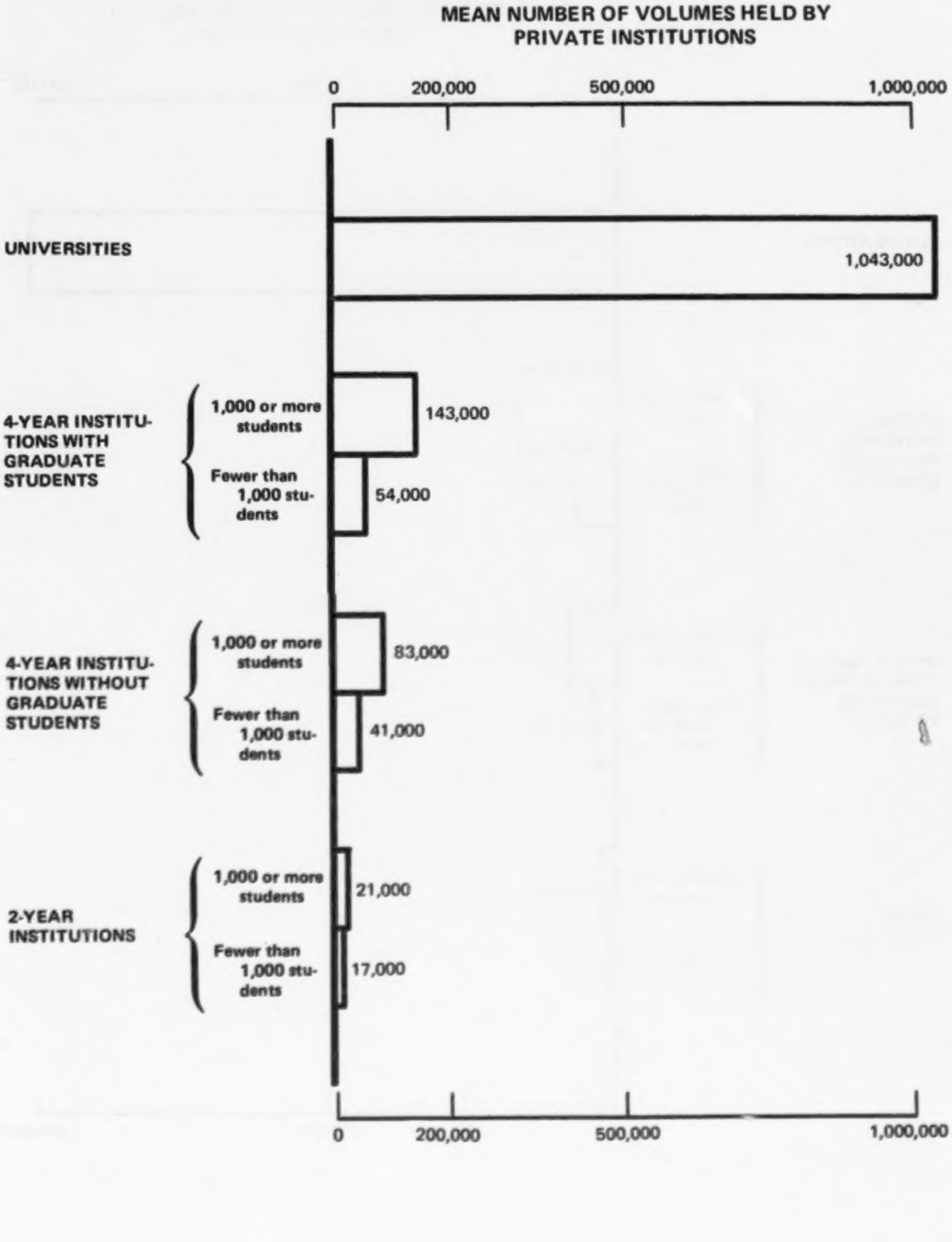
Note.—Detailed data in Table 1, Column 2.

Chart 2.—Mean number of volumes held by public college and university libraries, by institutional type and size: Aggregate United States, 1967–68.



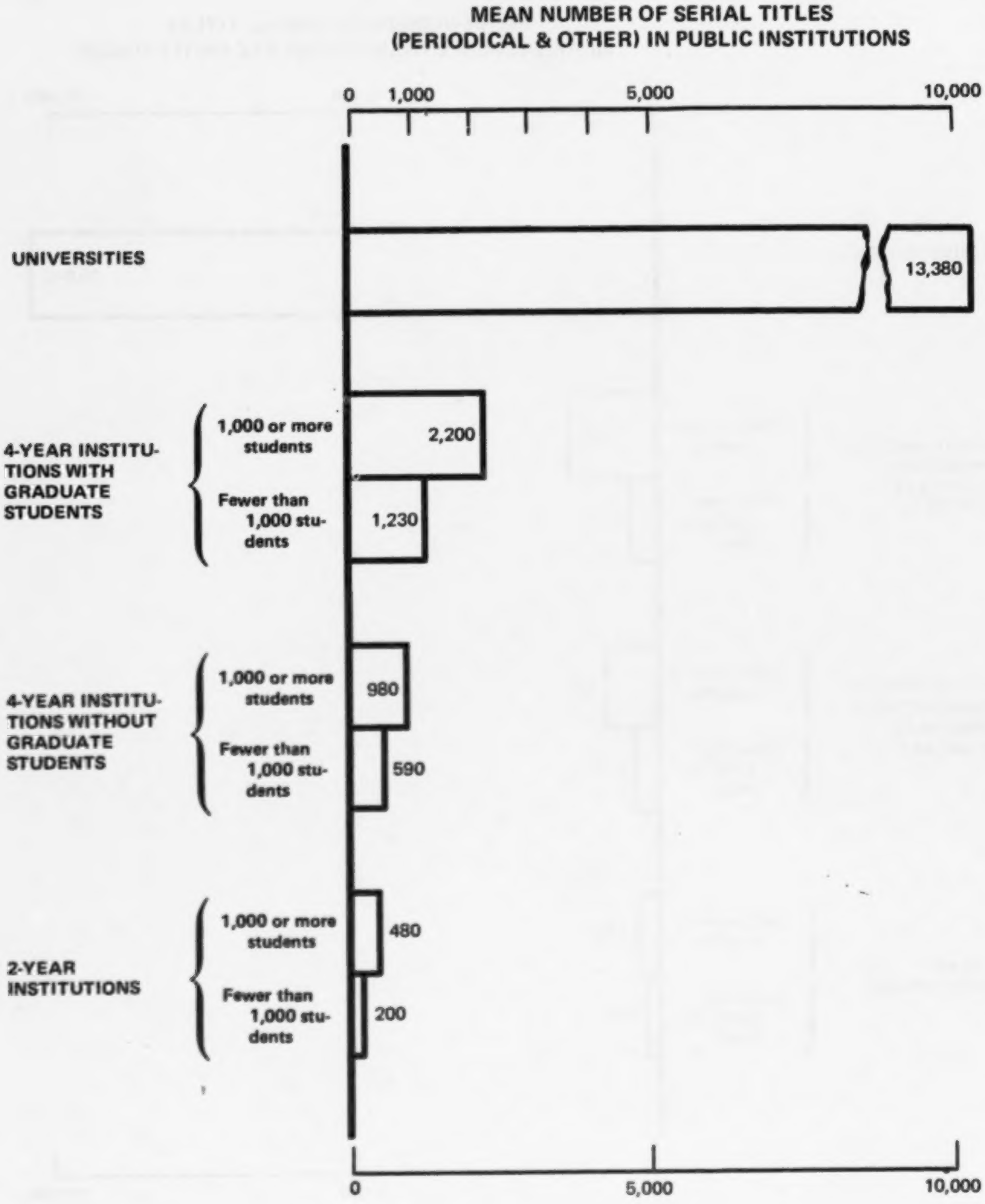
Note.—Detailed data in Table 7, lower tier, Column 6.

Chart 3.—Mean number of volumes held by private college and university libraries, by institutional type and size: Aggregate United States, 1967-68.



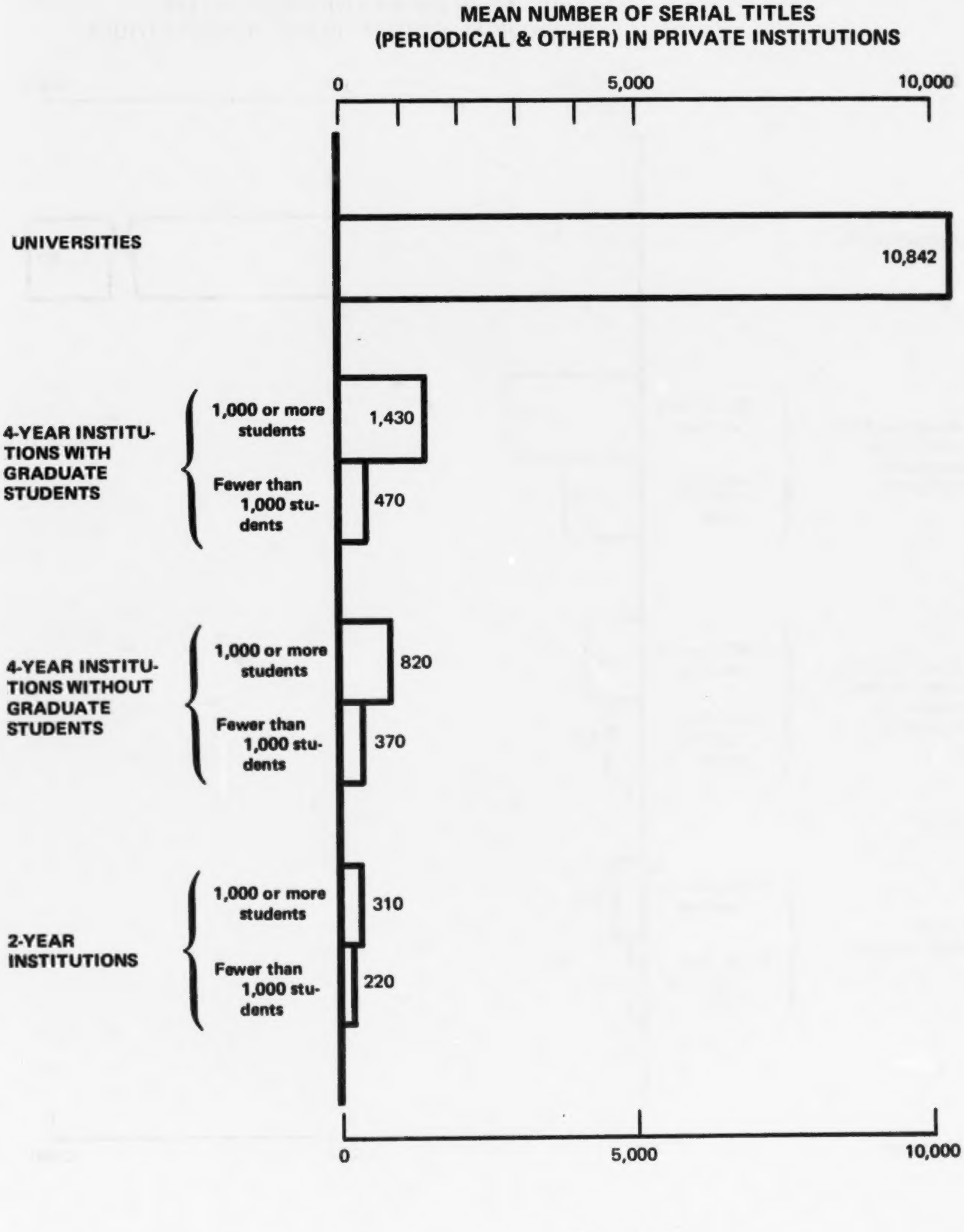
Note.—Detailed data in Table 7, lower tier, Column 9.

Chart 4.—Mean number of serial titles in public college and university libraries, by institutional type and size: Aggregate United States, 1967-68.



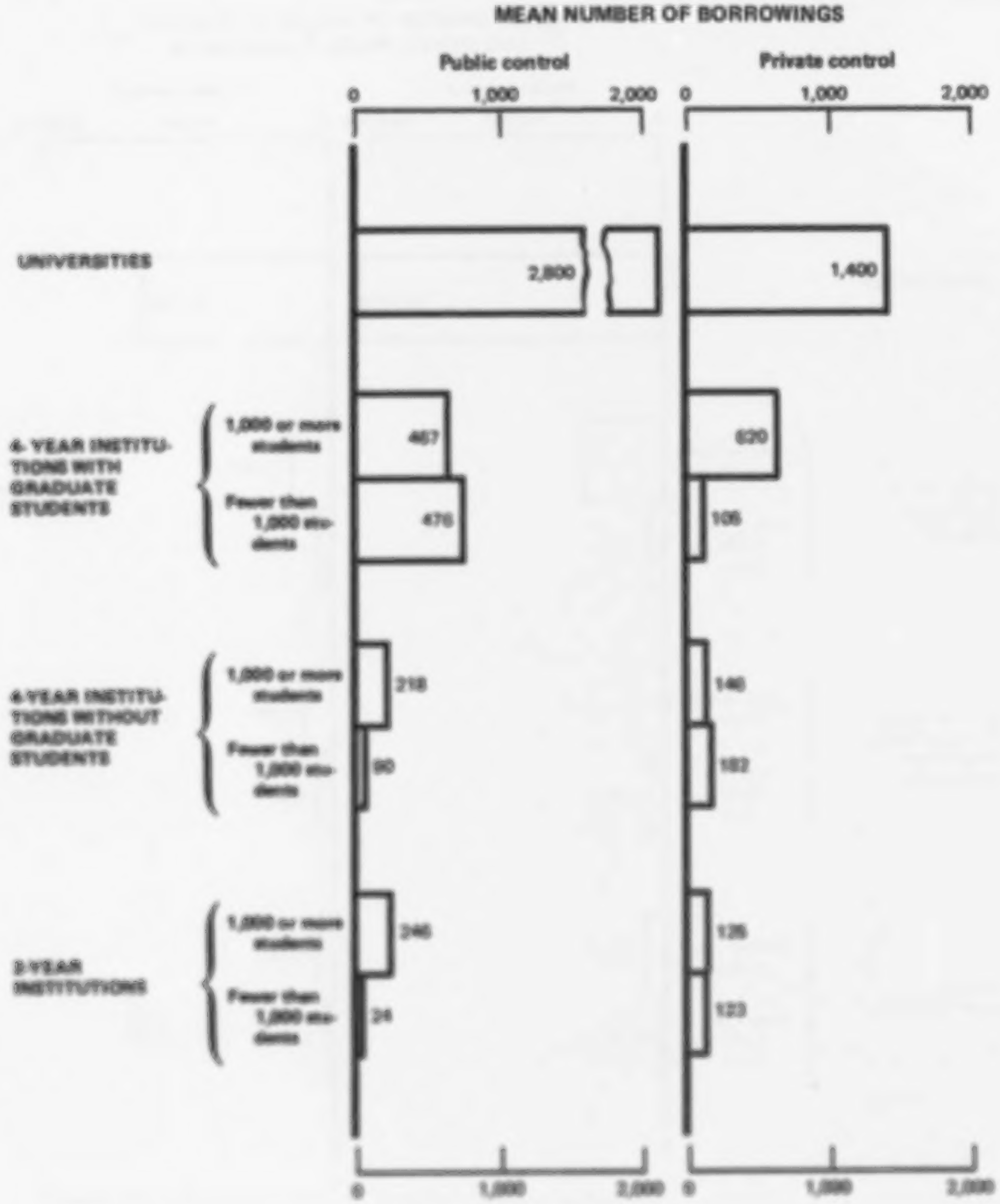
Note.—Detailed data in Table 9, Column 6.

Chart 5.—Mean number of serial titles in private college and university libraries, by institutional type and size: Aggregate United States, 1967-68.



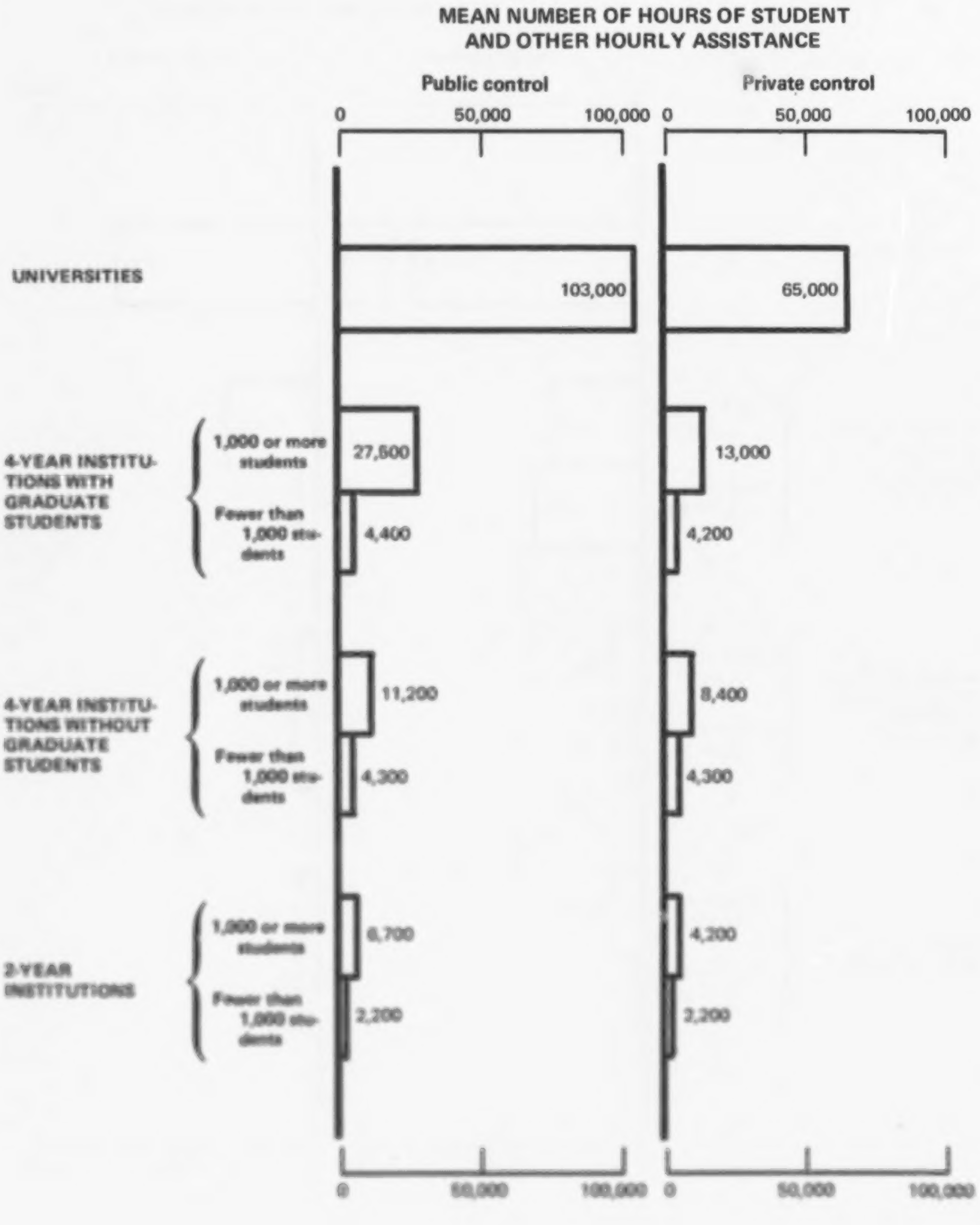
Note.—Detailed data in Table 9, Column 9.

Chart 6.—Mean number of borrowings by college and university libraries, by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, 1967–68.



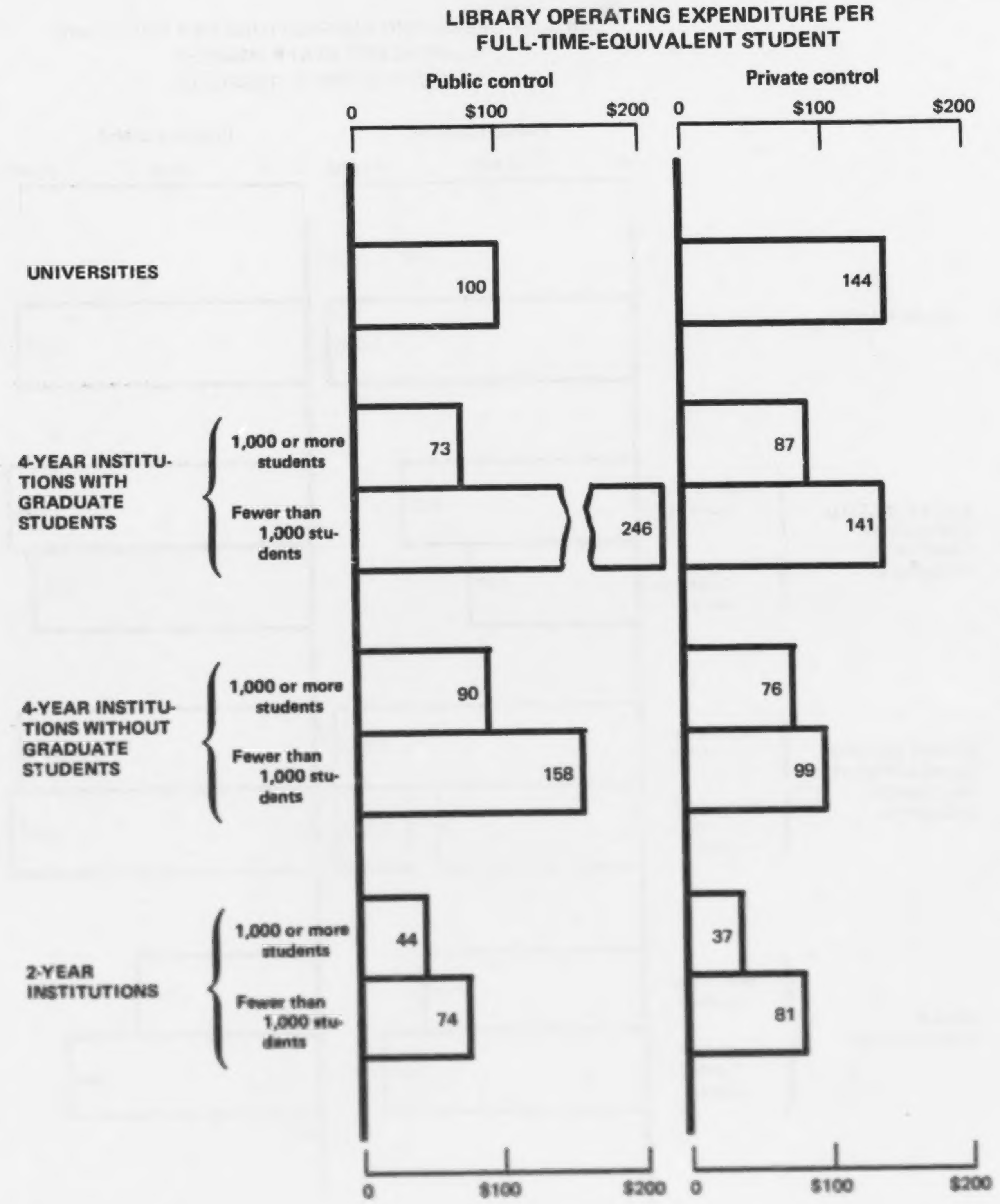
Note.—Detailed data in Table 10, Columns 7 and 11.

Chart 7.—Mean number of hours of student and other hourly assistance in college and university libraries, by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, 1967-68.



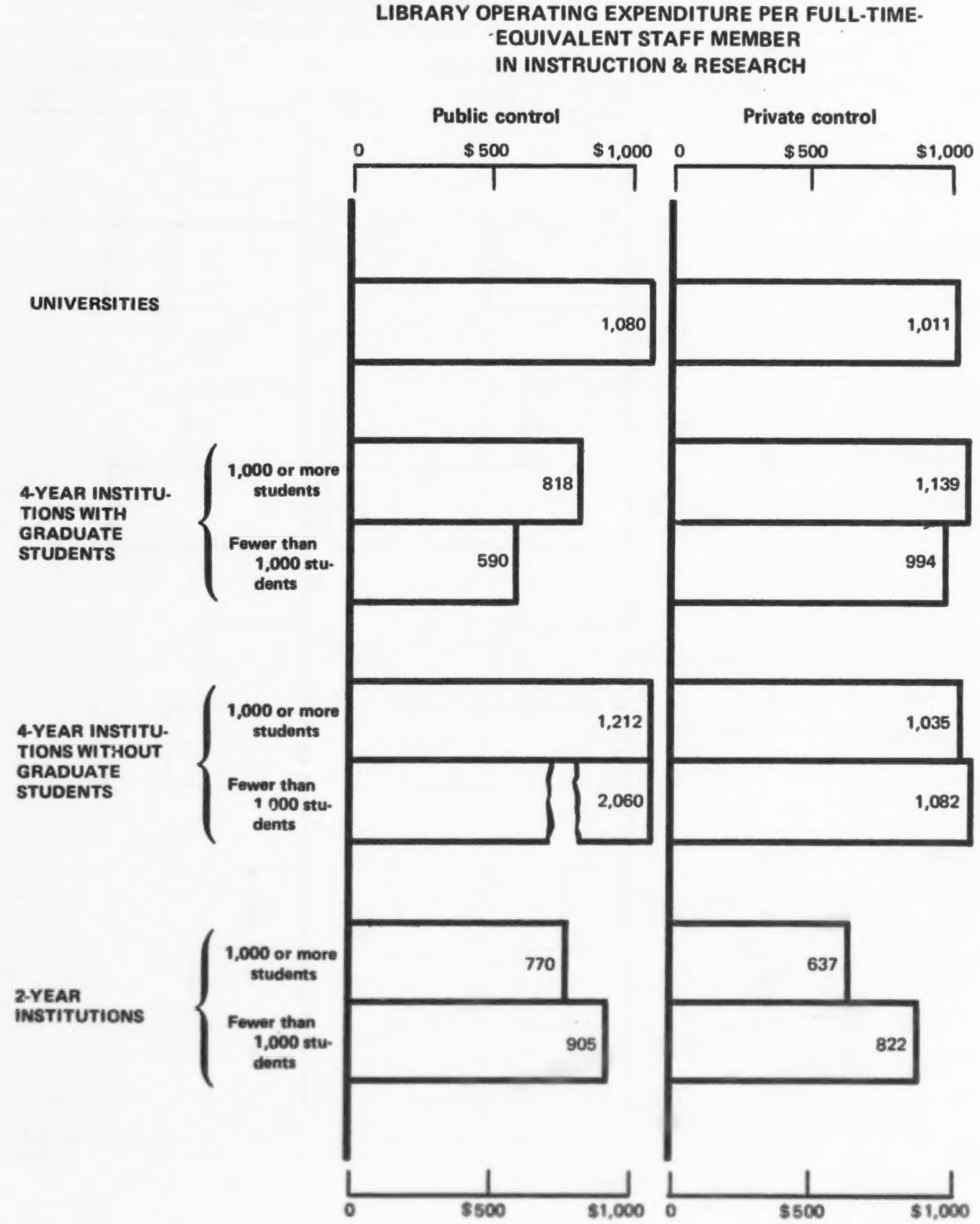
Note.—Detailed data in Table 13, Columns 8 and 9.

Chart 8.—College and university library operating expenditure per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, 1967–68.



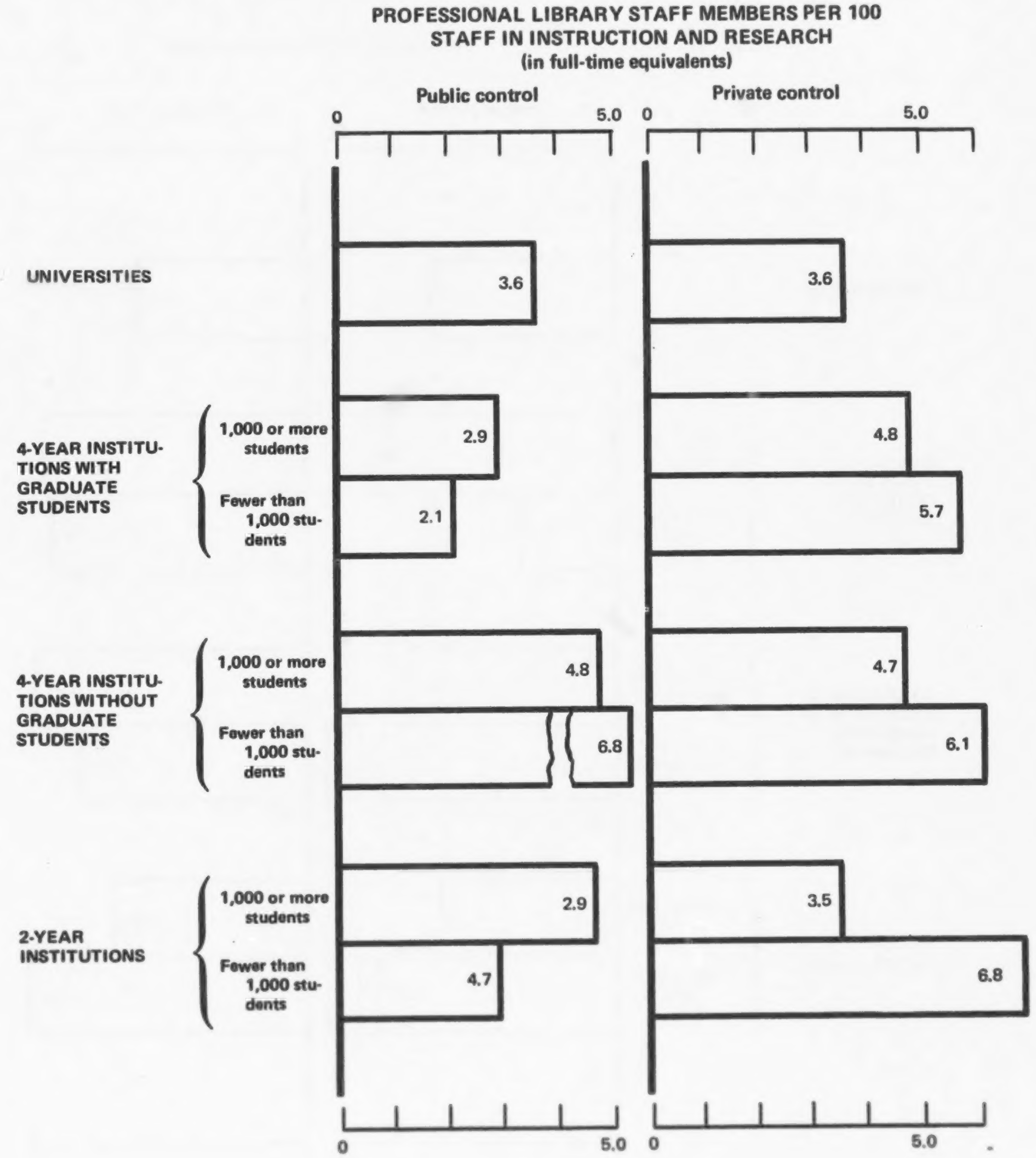
Note.—Detailed data in Table 24, Column 6.

Chart 9.—College and university library operating expenditure per full-time-equivalent staff member in instruction and research, by institutional control, type and size: Aggregate United States, 1967-68.



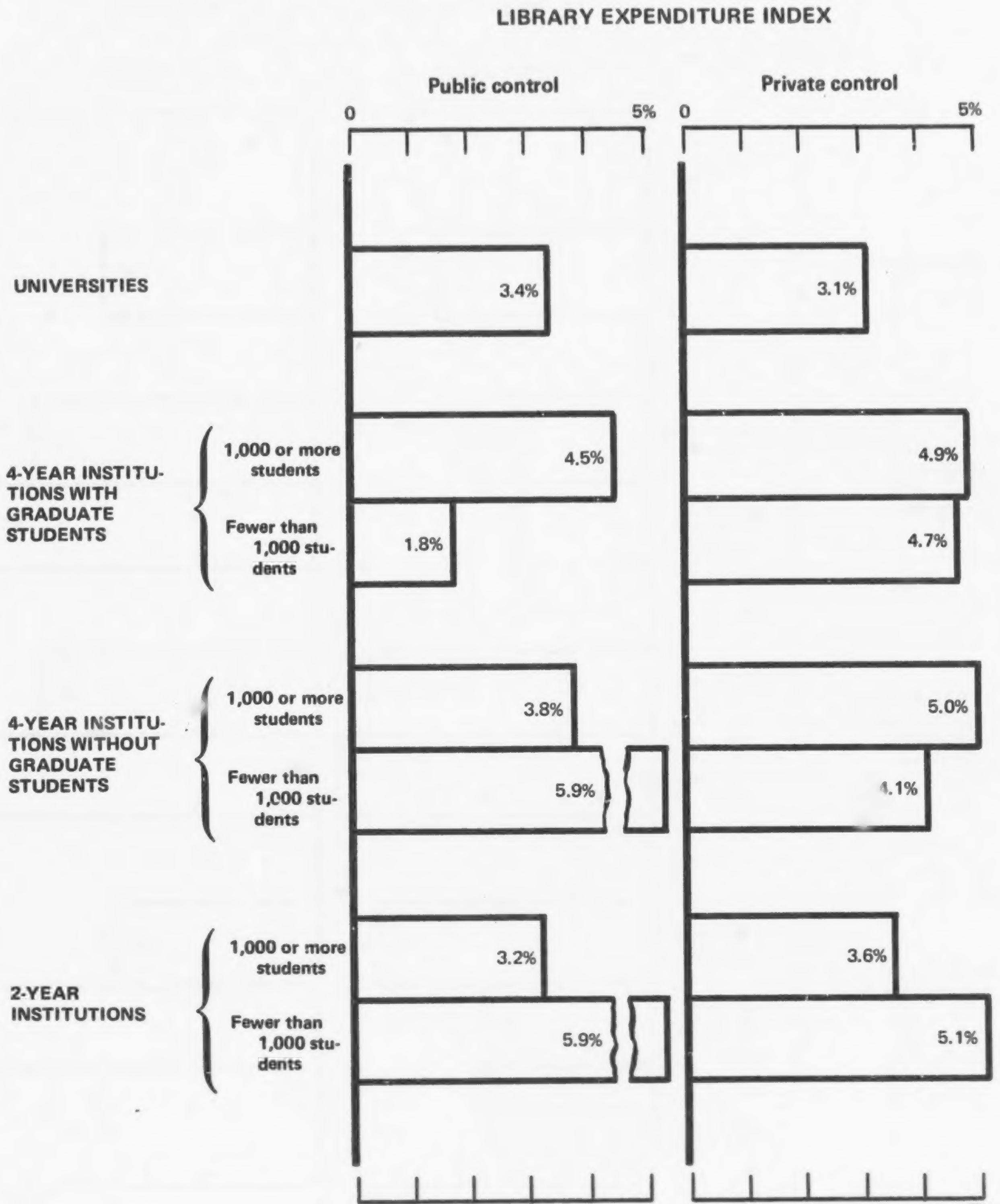
Note.—Detailed data in Table 24, Column 7.

Chart 10.—College and university professional library staff per 100 staff in instruction and research, by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, Fall 1968.



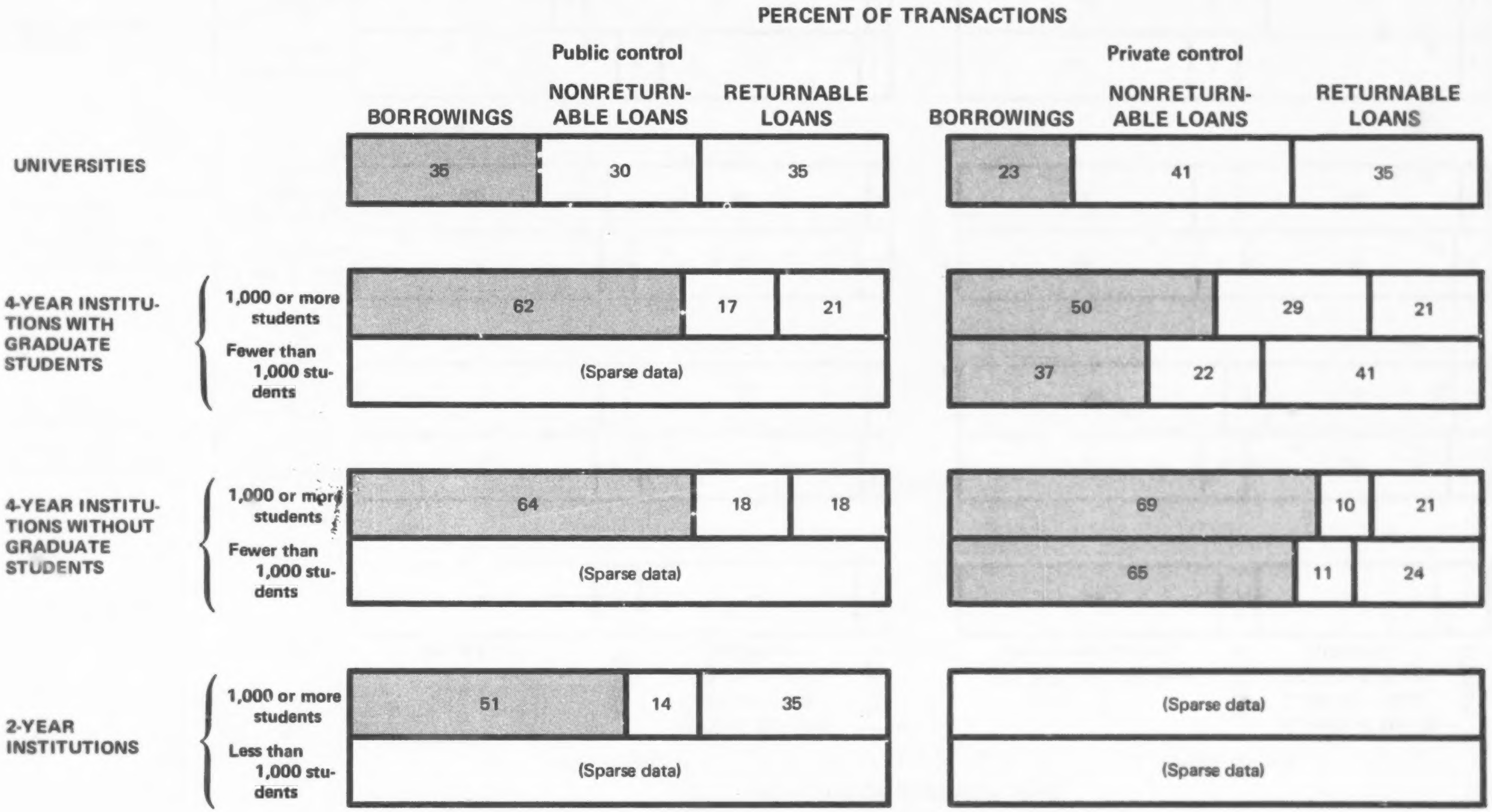
Note.—Detailed data in Table 24, Column 8.

Chart 11.–College and university library expenditure index (library operating expenditures as percent of total expenditures for educational and general purposes) by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, 1967-68.



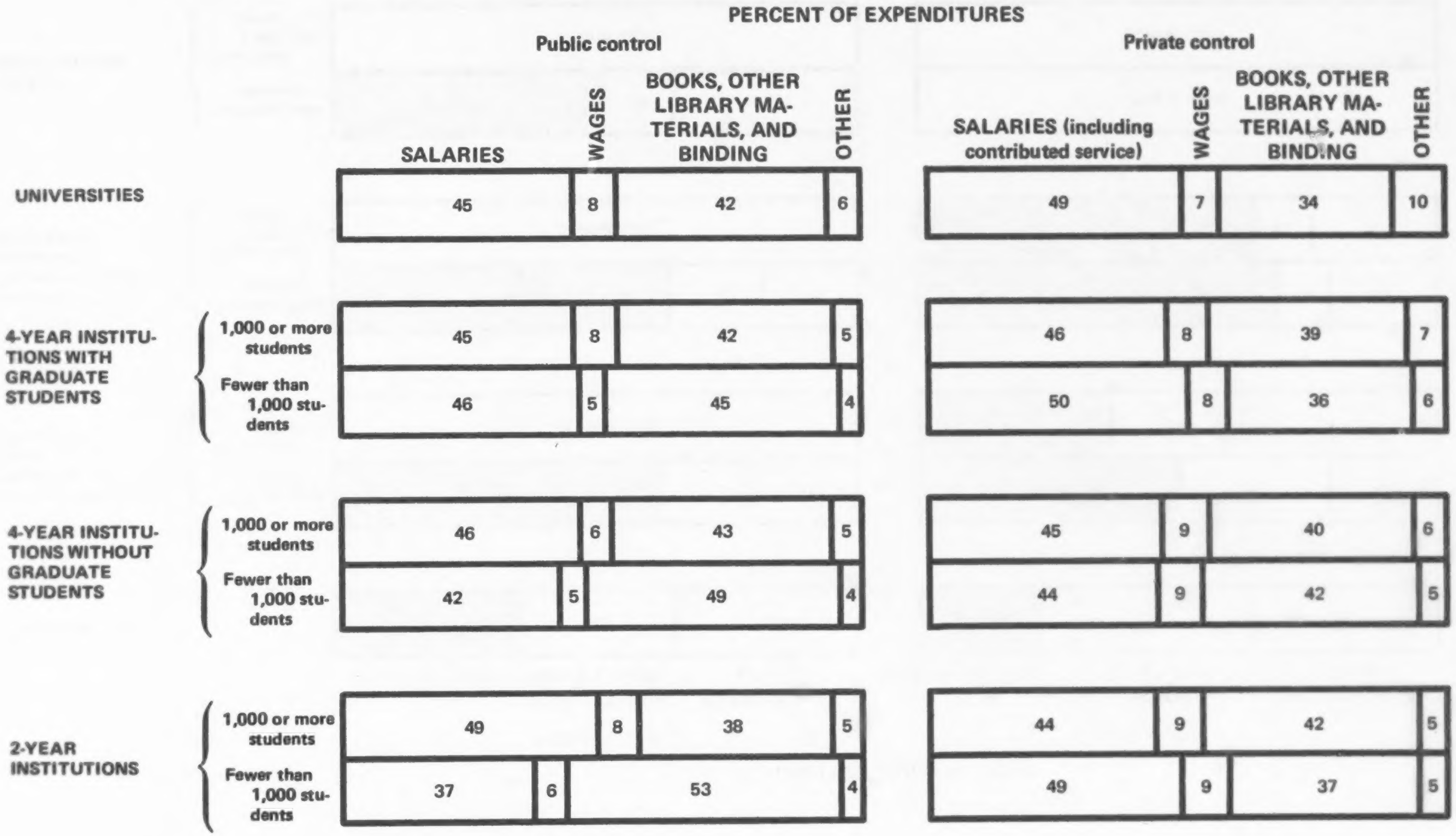
Note.–Detailed data in Table 24, Column 9.

Chart 12.—Percent distribution of college and university interlibrary transactions, by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, 1967-68.



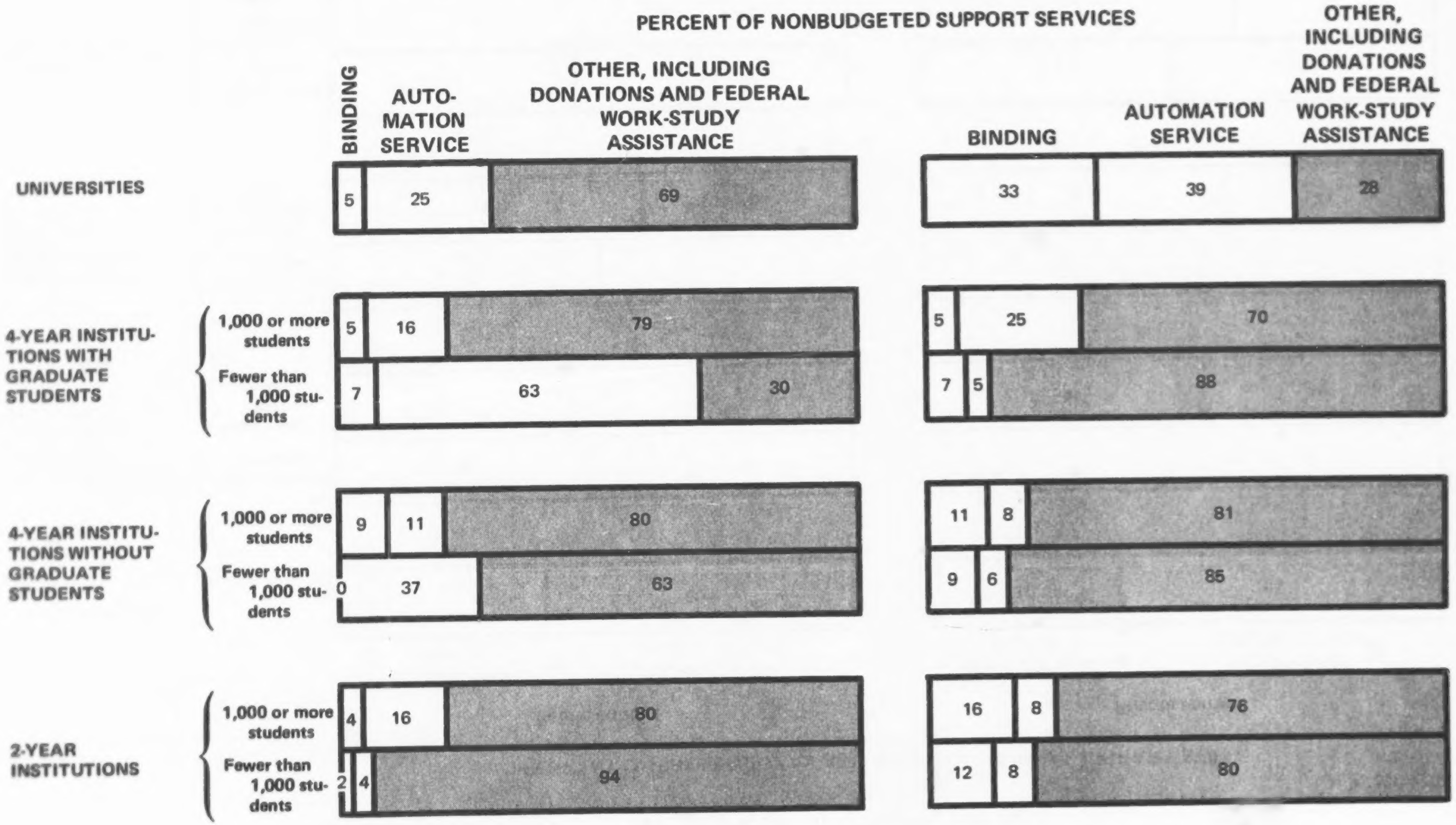
Note.—Detailed data in Table 10.

Chart 13.—Percent distribution of college and university library operating expenditures, by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, 1967-68.



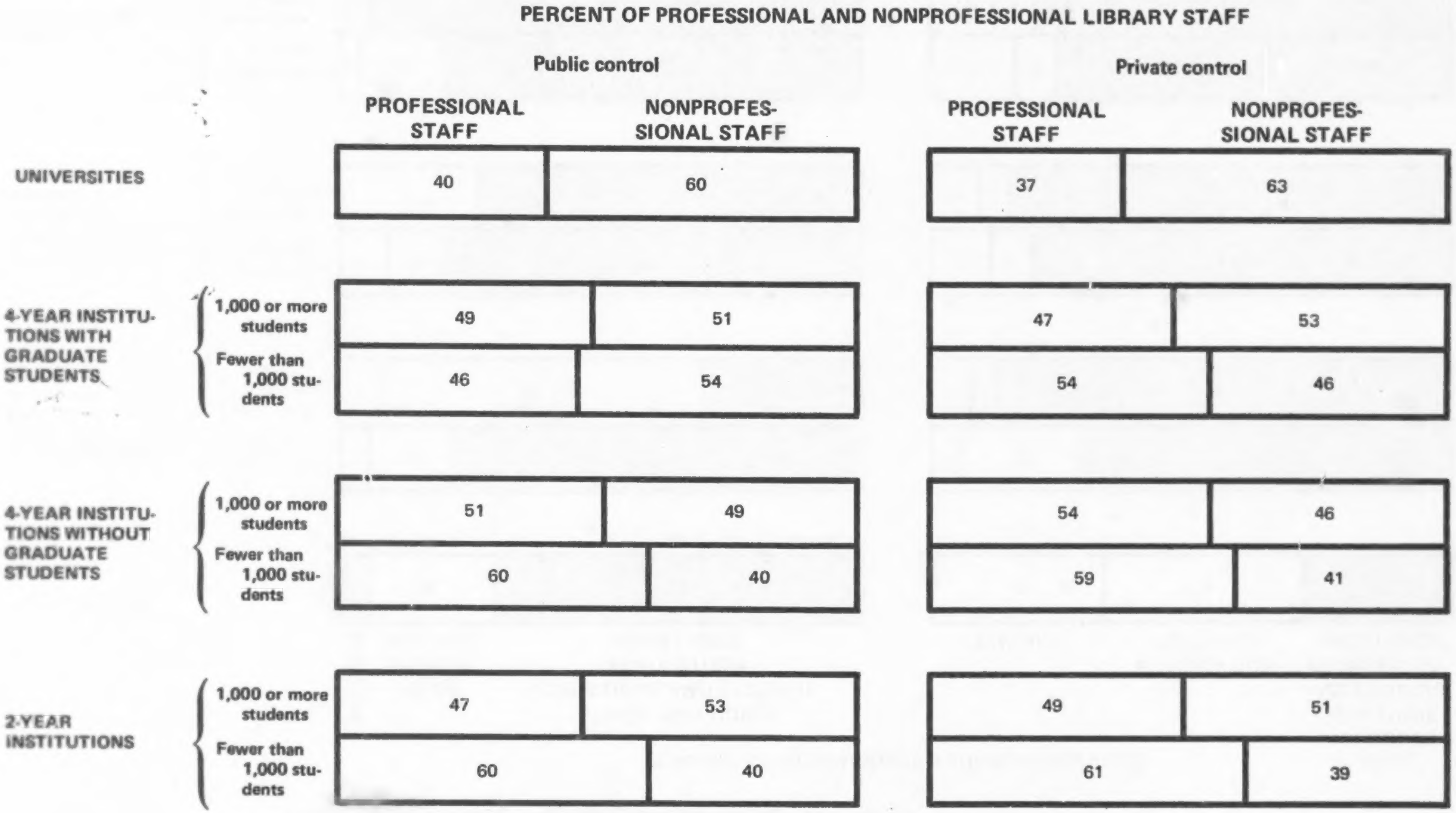
Note.—Detailed data in Table 11, Columns 6–10.

Chart 14.—Percent distribution of college and university nonbudgeted library support services, by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, 1967–68.



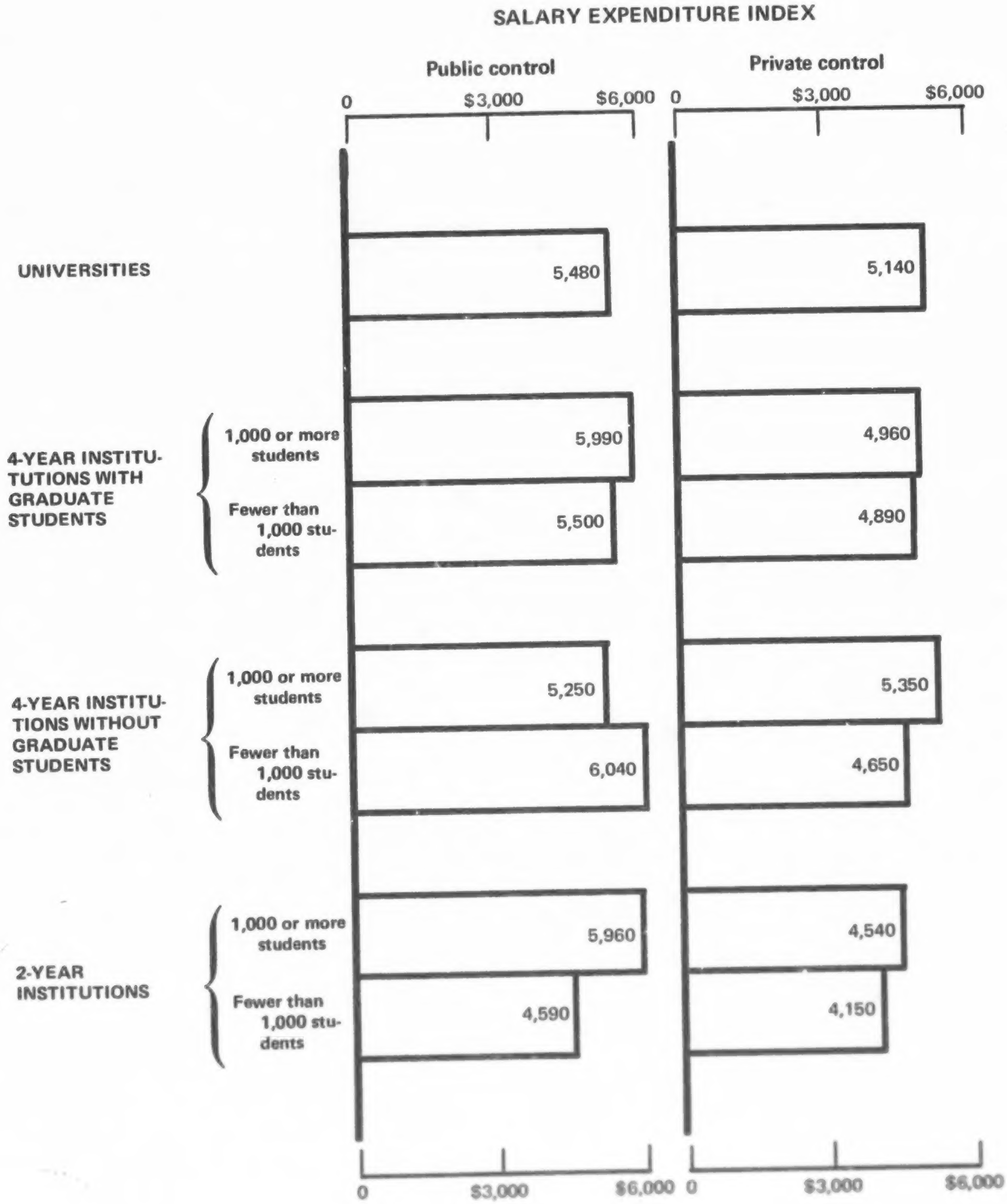
Note.—Detailed data in Table 12, Columns 6–8.

Chart 15.—Percent distribution of college and university library staff in terms of full-time equivalents, by institutional control, type, and size: Aggregate United States, Fall 1968.



Note.—Detailed data in Table 14, Columns 5 and 8.

Chart 16. Salary expenditure index (salary expenditure per full-time-equivalent library staff member) by control, type, and size of college or university: Aggregate United States, 1967–68.



Note.—Basic data in Tables 11 and 14.

TABLES

TABLE 1.--DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY NUMBER OF VOLUMES HELD AT END OF YEAR AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1967-68

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTI-TUTIONS	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, BY VOLUMES HELD AT END OF YEAR									**MEDIAN NUMBER OF VOLUMES**
		LESS THAN 5,000 VOLUMES	5,000 TO 9,999	10,000 TO 19,999	20,000 TO 49,999	50,000 TO 99,999	100,000 TO 199,999	200,000 TO 499,999	600,000 TO 999,999	1,000,000 OR MORE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,370	114	142	377	674	527	268	155	59	54	44,570
PUBLIC											
ALL TYPES	942	59	75	180	223	137	115	83	36	34	41,121
10,000 OR MORE	125	-	-	-	8	19	5	28	31	34	540,323
5,000 TO 9,999	149	-	-	2	31	11	54	46	5	-	156,481
1,000 TO 4,999	420	8	18	92	150	88	56	8	-	-	38,400
500 TO 999	153	13	30	70	23	16	-	1	-	-	14,786
LESS THAN 500	95	38	27	16	11	3	-	-	-	-	6,759
UNIVERSITIES	95	-	-	-	-	-	4	26	31	34	782,258
10,000 OR MORE	73	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	28	34	955,357
5,000 TO 9,999	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	3	-	360,000
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	239	-	1	3	17	65	96	52	5	-	134,896
10,000 OR MORE	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	3	-	368,750
5,000 TO 9,999	86	-	-	-	-	5	48	31	2	-	179,167
1,000 TO 4,999	112	-	-	1	10	50	47	4	-	-	95,000
500 TO 999	13	-	-	-	3	9	-	1	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	8	-	1	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	86	-	3	3	26	38	12	4	-	-	64,474
1,000 TO 4,999	58	-	-	2	15	30	8	3	-	-	70,000
500 TO 999	16	-	1	1	8	6	-	-	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	6	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	522	59	71	174	180	34	3	1	-	-	17,529
10,000 OR MORE	30	-	-	-	8	19	2	1	-	-	68,421
5,000 TO 9,999	39	-	-	2	31	5	1	-	-	-	36,935
1,000 TO 4,999	248	8	18	89	125	8	-	-	-	-	22,160
500 TO 999	124	13	29	69	12	1	-	-	-	-	12,899
LESS THAN 500	81	38	24	14	4	1	-	-	-	-	5,521
PRIVATE											
ALL TYPES	1,428	55	67	197	451	390	153	72	23	20	46,275
10,000 OR MORE	28	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	4	13	875,000
5,000 TO 9,999	50	-	-	-	-	6	10	16	12	6	368,750
1,000 TO 4,999	443	8	11	10	65	192	109	40	7	1	83,203
500 TO 999	387	10	13	29	176	128	25	6	-	-	44,119
LESS THAN 500	520	37	43	158	210	63	9	-	-	-	23,143
UNIVERSITIES	65	-	-	-	-	-	6	23	17	19	602,941
10,000 OR MORE	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	13	1,000,000
5,000 TO 9,999	31	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	11	5	522,727
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	526	15	11	26	137	191	99	41	5	1	69,372
10,000 OR MORE	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	18	-	-	-	-	6	6	4	1	1	*
1,000 TO 4,999	218	-	2	3	14	95	71	29	4	-	97,368
500 TO 999	101	-	1	3	39	40	13	5	-	-	59,375
LESS THAN 500	185	15	8	20	84	49	9	-	-	-	37,679
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	578	13	25	58	230	195	48	8	1	-	45,174
1,000 TO 4,999	183	2	4	3	35	96	35	7	1	-	74,740
500 TO 999	228	2	7	9	110	87	12	1	-	-	46,182
LESS THAN 500	166	9	14	46	85	12	-	-	-	-	24,941
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	259	27	31	113	84	4	-	-	-	-	16,327
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	32	6	5	4	16	1	-	-	-	-	21,875
500 TO 999	58	8	5	17	27	1	-	-	-	-	19,412
LESS THAN 500	169	13	21	92	41	2	-	-	-	-	15,489

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TABLE 2.--DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1967-68

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTI-TUTIONS	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, BY TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES									MEDIAN OPERATING EXPEN-DITURES
		LESS THAN $5,000	$5,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $19,999	$20,000 TO $49,999	$50,000 TO $99,999	$100,000 TO $199,999	$200,000 TO $499,999	$500,000 TO $999,999	$1,000,000 OR MORE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,370	33	61	202	579	616	423	259	99	98	$ 75,162
PUBLIC											
ALL TYPES	942	7	10	45	179	203	188	172	68	70	114,362
10,000 OR MORE	125	-	-	-	-	-	13	19	27	66	1,000,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	149	-	-	-	-	10	25	77	34	3	353,896
1,000 TO 4,999	420	-	1	5	60	143	134	69	7	1	100,746
500 TO 999	153	-	1	14	82	39	13	4	-	-	42,500
LESS THAN 500	95	7	8	26	37	11	3	3	-	-	25,270
UNIVERSITIES	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	24	56	1,000,000+
10,000 OR MORE	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	55	1,000,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	350,000
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	239	-	-	-	2	23	54	108	38	14	312,500
10,000 OR MORE	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	1,000,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	86	-	-	-	-	-	5	54	25	2	411,111
1,000 TO 4,999	112	-	-	-	-	17	41	49	4	1	195,122
500 TO 999	13	-	-	-	-	4	6	3	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	8	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	86	-	-	3	7	16	39	17	4	-	143,590
1,000 TO 4,999	58	-	-	-	4	8	33	10	3	-	151,515
500 TO 999	16	-	-	1	3	6	5	1	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	6	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	522	7	10	42	170	164	95	32	2	-	59,756
10,000 OR MORE	30	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	2	-	240,000
5,000 TO 9,999	39	-	-	-	-	10	20	9	-	-	147,500
1,000 TO 4,999	248	-	1	5	56	118	60	8	-	-	76,271
500 TO 999	124	-	1	13	79	29	2	-	-	-	38,228
LESS THAN 500	81	7	8	24	35	7	-	-	-	-	21,286
PRIVATE											
ALL TYPES	1,428	26	51	157	400	413	235	87	31	28	59,685
10,000 OR MORE	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	16	1,000,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	50	-	-	-	-	-	4	23	13	10	473,913
1,000 TO 4,999	443	2	2	7	28	159	179	56	8	2	113,128
500 TO 999	387	3	3	13	120	197	46	5	-	-	63,832
LESS THAN 500	520	21	46	137	252	57	6	1	-	-	26,667
UNIVERSITIES	65	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	22	26	852,273
10,000 OR MORE	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	1,000,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	9	675,000
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	526	5	12	35	129	149	123	62	9	2	77,517
10,000 OR MORE	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	3	1	*
1,000 TO 4,999	218	-	-	2	6	62	99	44	4	1	139,394
500 TO 999	101	-	-	2	26	51	17	5	-	-	72,059
LESS THAN 500	185	5	12	31	97	36	3	1	-	-	33,763
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	578	9	20	43	161	229	106	10	-	-	62,227
1,000 TO 4,999	183	1	1	2	15	81	74	9	-	-	94,753
500 TO 999	228	1	1	5	63	129	29	-	-	-	67,054
LESS THAN 500	166	7	18	36	83	19	3	-	-	-	27,952
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	259	12	19	79	110	35	4	-	-	-	25,318
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	32	1	1	3	7	16	4	-	-	-	62,500
500 TO 999	59	2	2	6	31	17	-	-	-	-	38,387
LESS THAN 500	169	9	16	70	72	2	-	-	-	-	18,500

TABLE 3.--DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1967-68

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, BY TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EDUCATION AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES								MEDIAN PERCENT
		LESS THAN 2.0 PERCENT	2.0 TO 2.9 PERCENT	3.0 TO 3.9 PERCENT	4.0 TO 4.9 PERCENT	5.0 TO 5.9 PERCENT	6.0 TO 7.9 PERCENT	8.0 TO 9.9 PERCENT	10.0 PERCENT OR MORE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,370	127	177	313	410	395	466	213	269	5.4
PUBLIC										
ALL TYPES	942	51	84	141	170	148	168	82	98	5.2
10,000 OR MORE	125	12	23	35	24	11	16	2	2	3.8
5,000 TO 9,999	149	4	15	25	30	34	30	7	4	5.0
1,000 TO 4,999	420	14	34	53	90	68	78	46	37	5.3
500 TO 999	153	14	8	20	17	28	25	12	29	5.6
LESS THAN 500	95	7	4	8	9	7	19	15	26	7.4
UNIVERSITIES	95	4	24	27	15	10	11	2	2	3.7
10,000 OR MORE	73	2	18	24	13	6	7	1	2	3.7
5,000 TO 9,999	20	2	6	3	2	2	4	1	-	3.7
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	239	13	5	17	48	55	64	24	13	5.7
10,000 OR MORE	20	2	-	-	6	4	7	1	-	5.5
5,000 TO 9,999	86	-	2	7	20	24	23	6	4	5.6
1,000 TO 4,999	112	-	1	10	22	25	32	15	7	5.9
500 TO 999	13	8	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	*
LESS THAN 500	8	3	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	86	6	5	5	12	13	19	13	13	6.2
1,000 TO 4,999	58	4	3	2	10	5	16	11	7	6.6
500 TO 999	16	2	1	2	-	5	1	1	4	*
LESS THAN 500	6	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	522	28	50	92	95	70	74	43	70	5.0
10,000 OR MORE	30	8	5	11	4	1	1	-	-	3.2
5,000 TO 9,999	39	2	7	14	7	6	3	-	-	3.8
1,000 TO 4,999	248	10	30	41	58	36	30	20	23	4.7
500 TO 999	124	4	7	18	17	21	23	11	23	5.8
LESS THAN 500	81	4	1	8	9	6	17	12	24	7.5
PRIVATE										
ALL TYPES	1,428	76	93	172	240	247	298	131	171	5.5
10,000 OR MORE	28	3	7	7	3	3	5	-	-	3.6
5,000 TO 9,999	50	4	9	10	11	6	8	1	1	4.2
1,000 TO 4,999	443	19	24	63	113	97	88	32	7	5.0
500 TO 999	387	16	24	46	68	86	99	26	22	5.5
LESS THAN 500	520	34	29	46	45	55	98	72	141	7.0
UNIVERSITIES	65	6	13	14	16	6	10	-	-	3.9
10,000 OR MORE	24	3	6	6	3	2	4	-	-	3.5
5,000 TO 9,999	31	3	7	7	7	3	4	-	-	3.9
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	526	30	27	64	85	91	109	55	65	5.6
10,000 OR MORE	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	18	1	2	3	3	3	4	1	1	*
1,000 TO 4,999	218	7	10	36	47	54	45	16	3	5.2
500 TO 999	101	3	7	12	16	23	29	6	5	5.6
LESS THAN 500	185	19	7	12	19	10	30	32	56	7.7
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	578	17	23	67	111	123	123	54	60	5.6
1,000 TO 4,999	183	6	9	20	58	38	35	13	4	5.0
500 TO 999	228	7	8	28	39	58	56	16	16	5.6
LESS THAN 500	156	4	6	19	13	27	32	25	40	6.9
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	259	23	30	27	28	27	56	22	46	5.8
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	32	6	5	6	2	4	6	3	-	3.8
500 TO 999	58	6	9	6	13	5	14	4	1	4.6
LESS THAN 500	169	11	16	15	13	18	36	15	45	6.7

TABLE 4.--DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY HOURS OF STUDENT AND OTHER HOURLY ASSISTANCE AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1967-68

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTI-TUTIONS	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, BY HOURS OF ASSISTANCE							MEDIAN HOURS OF ASSISTANCE
		LESS THAN 1,000 HOURS	1,000 TO 1,999	2,000 TO 4,999	5,000 TO 9,999	10,000 TO 19,999	20,000 TO 49,999	50,000 OR MORE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,370	322	269	618	507	329	197	127	4,883
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	942	109	87	210	179	138	123	95	6,816
10,000 OR MORE	125	1	-	4	11	11	22	75	50,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	149	1	5	7	24	34	62	16	21,694
1,000 TO 4,999	420	26	35	113	118	85	39	4	6,525
500 TO 999	153	32	28	64	23	6	-	-	2,773
LESS THAN 500	95	49	19	22	3	2	-	-	500
UNIVERSITIES	95	-	-	-	2	5	24	63	50,000+
10,000 OR MORE	73	-	-	-	-	1	13	58	50,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	20	-	-	-	2	4	9	5	33,333
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	239	4	8	18	35	62	82	30	18,790
10,000 OR MORE	20	-	-	-	-	1	3	16	50,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	86	-	1	2	5	17	50	11	30,800
1,000 TO 4,999	112	1	3	10	25	41	29	3	14,146
500 TO 999	13	1	1	4	4	3	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	8	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	86	8	5	22	15	30	6	-	7,667
1,000 TO 4,999	53	5	3	11	12	25	2	-	9,167
500 TO 999	16	3	2	7	3	1	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	6	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	522	97	74	170	127	41	11	2	3,588
10,000 OR MORE	30	1	-	4	11	9	4	1	9,545
5,000 TO 9,999	39	1	4	5	17	11	1	-	7,794
1,000 TO 4,999	248	20	29	92	81	19	6	1	4,446
500 TO 999	124	28	25	53	16	2	-	-	2,509
LESS THAN 500	81	47	16	16	2	-	-	-	500
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	1,428	213	182	408	328	191	74	32	4,346
10,000 OR MORE	28	-	-	-	-	1	11	16	50,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	50	1	1	1	3	12	21	11	30,000
1,000 TO 4,999	443	19	17	71	156	139	35	4	8,623
500 TO 999	387	33	37	153	128	30	6	-	4,422
LESS THAN 500	520	160	127	183	39	9	1	1	1,787
UNIVERSITIES	65	-	1	-	1	7	28	28	45,179
10,000 OR MORE	24	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	50,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	31	-	1	-	-	4	16	10	39,688
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	526	72	54	128	129	104	35	4	5,349
10,000 OR MORE	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	18	1	-	1	2	8	5	1	*
1,000 TO 4,999	218	3	7	22	82	77	25	2	9,695
500 TO 999	101	7	10	35	33	14	2	-	4,871
LESS THAN 500	185	61	37	70	12	4	-	1	1,851
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	578	62	62	196	171	77	10	-	4,526
1,000 TO 4,999	183	10	4	41	65	57	6	-	7,808
500 TO 999	228	14	15	93	88	15	3	-	4,742
LESS THAN 500	166	38	43	62	17	5	1	-	2,097
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	259	79	65	84	27	3	1	-	1,777
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	32	6	6	8	10	2	-	-	3,500
500 TO 999	58	12	12	25	7	1	1	-	2,600
LESS THAN 500	169	61	47	51	10	-	-	-	1,500

TABLE 5.--DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF OF LIBRARY IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1968

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTIT-UTIONS	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, BY NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTED SERVICE) IN FTE									MEDIAN NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF (FTE)
		LESS THAN 0.5	0.5 TO 0.9	1.0 TO 1.9	2.0 TO 4.9	5.0 TO 9.9	10.0 TO 19.9	20.0 TO 49.9	50.0 TO 99.9	100.0 OR MORE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,370	42	11	433	1,021	476	204	118	47	18	4.0
PUBLIC											
ALL TYPES	942	13	1	127	347	187	139	86	31	11	4.9
10,000 OR MORE	125	-	-	-	5	18	10	53	28	11	37.1
5,000 TO 9,999	149	-	-	-	16	29	73	28	3	-	14.1
1,000 TO 4,999	420	2	-	30	205	124	54	5	-	-	4.6
500 TO 999	153	-	-	50	92	9	2	-	-	-	2.9
LESS THAN 500	95	11	1	47	29	7	-	-	-	-	1.8
UNIVERSITIES	93	-	-	-	-	1	15	40	28	11	44.0
10,000 OR MORE	73	-	-	-	-	-	3	32	27	11	53.5
5,000 TO 9,999	20	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	1	-	18.3
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	239	-	-	-	30	67	99	40	3	-	12.3
10,000 OR MORE	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	1	-	34.1
5,000 TO 9,999	86	-	-	-	1	11	51	21	2	-	16.1
1,000 TO 4,999	112	-	-	-	18	48	44	2	-	-	9.0
500 TO 999	13	-	-	-	6	5	2	-	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	8	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	86	-	-	5	27	40	11	3	-	-	6.4
1,000 TO 4,999	58	-	-	2	14	33	7	2	-	-	7.0
500 TO 999	16	-	-	1	11	4	-	-	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	6	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	522	13	1	122	290	79	14	3	-	-	3.3
10,000 OR MORE	30	-	-	-	5	17	5	3	-	-	8.0
5,000 TO 9,999	39	-	-	-	15	18	6	-	-	-	6.4
1,000 TO 4,999	248	2	-	28	173	42	3	-	-	-	3.6
500 TO 999	124	-	-	49	75	-	-	-	-	-	2.5
LESS THAN 500	81	11	1	45	22	2	-	-	-	-	1.6
PRIVATE											
ALL TYPES	1,428	29	10	306	674	289	65	32	16	7	4.7
10,000 OR MORE	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	10	5	55.0
5,000 TO 9,999	50	-	-	-	1	7	22	13	5	2	17.7
1,000 TO 4,999	443	2	1	19	177	199	36	8	1	-	5.6
500 TO 999	387	2	-	54	264	62	5	-	-	-	4.6
LESS THAN 500	520	25	9	233	232	21	-	-	-	-	3.9
UNIVERSITIES	65	-	-	-	1	1	18	24	14	7	36.2
10,000 OR MORE	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	9	5	61.0
5,000 TO 9,999	31	-	-	-	-	1	13	11	4	2	25.4
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	526	9	4	88	215	159	42	7	2	-	4.3
10,000 OR MORE	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	13	-	-	-	1	5	9	2	1	-	*
1,000 TO 4,999	218	-	-	4	61	122	28	3	-	-	6.8
500 TO 999	101	-	-	9	65	23	4	-	-	-	4.0
LESS THAN 500	185	9	4	75	88	9	-	-	-	-	2.2
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	578	7	4	100	341	120	5	1	-	-	3.6
1,000 TO 4,999	183	1	1	8	94	74	4	1	-	-	4.6
500 TO 999	228	1	-	26	164	36	1	-	-	-	3.6
LESS THAN 500	166	5	3	66	83	9	-	-	-	-	2.3
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	259	13	2	118	117	9	-	-	-	-	2.0
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	32	1	-	7	21	3	-	-	-	-	3.1
500 TO 999	58	1	-	19	35	3	-	-	-	-	2.8
LESS THAN 500	169	11	2	92	61	3	-	-	-	-	1.8

TABLE 6.--DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY SALARY OF CHIEF LIBRARIAN (DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES) AND BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1968

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL NUMBER REPORTING	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, BY SALARY OF CHIEF LIBRARIAN								MEDIAN SALARY
			LESS THAN $6,000	$6,000 TO $7,999	$8,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $11,999	$12,000 TO $13,999	$14,000 TO $16,999	$17,000 TO $19,999	$20,000 OR MORE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,370	2,263	113	297	486	484	359	280	125	119	$ 11,194
PUBLIC											
ALL TYPES	942	916	5	48	146	176	183	179	93	86	13,049
10,000 OR MORE	125	123	-	-	-	3	4	26	31	59	19,855
5,000 TO 9,999	149	148	-	-	2	8	28	60	33	18	15,825
1,000 TO 4,999	420	415	-	14	53	114	117	84	28	5	12,496
500 TO 999	153	148	3	16	51	40	29	6	2	1	10,325
LESS THAN 500	95	82	2	18	40	11	5	3	-	3	9,375
UNIVERSITIES	95	95	-	-	-	1	1	17	28	48	20,000+
10,000 OR MORE	73	73	-	-	-	1	-	7	21	44	20,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	20	20	-	-	-	-	1	8	7	4	17,429
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	239	237	-	1	12	28	60	71	33	32	14,782
10,000 OR MORE	20	19	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	13	20,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	86	85	-	-	1	4	21	31	15	13	15,645
1,000 TO 4,999	112	112	-	1	8	17	35	34	14	3	13,714
500 TO 999	13	13	-	-	3	3	3	1	2	1	*
LESS THAN 500	8	8	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	2	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	86	84	-	1	9	22	27	16	6	3	12,815
1,000 TO 4,999	58	58	-	-	7	16	17	11	5	2	12,706
500 TO 999	16	15	-	-	1	5	8	1	-	-	*
LESS THAN 500	6	5	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	522	500	5	46	125	125	95	75	26	3	11,360
10,000 OR MORE	30	29	-	-	-	2	4	13	8	2	16,077
5,000 TO 9,999	39	39	-	-	1	4	5	19	9	1	15,500
1,000 TO 4,999	248	243	-	13	38	81	65	37	9	-	11,802
500 TO 999	124	120	3	16	47	32	18	4	-	-	9,830
LESS THAN 500	81	69	2	17	39	6	3	2	-	-	9,103
PRIVATE											
ALL TYPES	1,428	1,347	108	249	340	308	176	101	32	33	10,110
10,000 OR MORE	28	27	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	16	20,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	50	48	1	-	-	5	7	15	12	8	16,400
1,000 TO 4,999	443	431	5	29	90	142	92	54	11	8	11,373
500 TO 999	387	372	16	72	119	99	40	22	4	-	9,773
LESS THAN 500	520	469	86	148	131	62	34	7	-	1	8,397
UNIVERSITIES	65	64	-	-	-	2	7	16	15	24	18,500
10,000 OR MORE	24	23	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	15	20,000+
5,000 TO 9,999	31	31	-	-	-	1	4	11	8	7	16,868
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	526	500	36	52	105	139	92	53	15	8	11,007
10,000 OR MORE	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	*
5,000 TO 9,999	18	16	1	-	-	3	3	4	4	1	*
1,000 TO 4,999	218	216	4	10	39	66	49	34	8	6	11,697
500 TO 999	101	98	4	11	21	34	14	11	3	-	10,853
LESS THAN 500	185	166	27	31	45	36	2[illegible]	3	-	-	9,533
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	578	553	42	104	159	145	68	32	2	1	9,799
1,000 TO 4,999	183	177	-	11	40	68	40	17	1	-	11,191
500 TO 999	228	219	6	41	78	61	21	11	1	-	9,718
LESS THAN 500	166	156	36	52	41	1[illegible]	7	4	-	1	7,808
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	259	230	30	93	76	22	9	-	-	-	8,171
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	32	28	1	8	11	7	1	-	-	-	9,273
500 TO 999	59	55	6	20	20	4	5	-	-	-	8,300
LESS THAN 500	169	147	23	65	45	11	3	-	-	-	7,892

TABLE 7.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE FOR VOLUMES HELD AT END OF YEAR AND VOLUMES ADDED DURING YEAR, BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1967-68

TYPE AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				VOLUMES ADDED DURING YEAR					
ALL TYPES	25,152,741	10,613	22,200	15,385,192	16,332	35,000	9,767,549	6,840	11,148
10,000 OR MORE	10,692,992	69,889	147,969	8,451,633	67,613	132,694	2,241,359	80,049	153,500
5,000 TO 9,999	4,486,832	22,547	44,366	3,001,762	20,146	37,260	1,485,070	29,701	59,948
1,000 TO 4,999	6,521,133	7,556	14,497	3,193,017	7,602	15,500	3,328,116	7,513	13,489
500 TO 999	2,057,251	3,810	6,556	522,312	3,414	6,887	1,534,939	3,966	6,387
LESS THAN 500	1,394,533	2,268	4,803	216,468	2,279	5,018	1,178,065	2,266	4,511
UNIVERSITIES	11,441,712	71,511	147,881	7,933,677	83,512	147,969	3,508,035	53,970	100,000
10,000 OR MORE	9,393,119	96,836	165,767	7,272,508	99,623	167,520	2,120,611	88,359	163,503
5,000 TO 9,999	1,745,859	34,233	61,994	617,933	30,897	46,541	1,127,926	36,385	66,454
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	7,715,388	10,085	24,198	4,461,573	18,668	34,837	3,253,815	6,186	13,034
10,000 OR MORE	995,233	41,468	71,598	874,485	43,724	71,598	120,748	30,187	*
5,000 TO 9,999	2,411,301	23,186	40,378	2,066,435	24,028	38,676	344,866	19,159	*
1,000 TO 4,999	3,230,793	9,790	18,192	1,405,443	12,549	25,570	1,825,350	8,373	14,608
500 TO 999	578,931	5,078	8,663	86,769	6,675	*	492,162	4,873	7,947
LESS THAN 500	499,130	2,586	4,868	28,441	3,555	*	470,689	2,544	4,837
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	3,301,858	4,973	9,213	820,360	9,539	16,824	2,481,498	4,293	7,521
1,000 TO 4,999	1,739,530	7,218	12,460	603,033	10,397	17,294	1,136,497	6,210	10,317
500 TO 999	987,013	4,045	6,493	79,646	4,978	*	907,367	3,980	6,373
LESS THAN 500	466,033	2,709	5,460	40,677	6,780	*	425,356	2,562	5,412
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2,693,783	3,449	6,924	2,169,582	4,156	8,212	524,201	2,024	3,670
10,000 OR MORE	268,047	8,935	13,964	268,047	8,935	13,964	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	256,983	6,589	14,160	256,983	6,589	14,160	-	-	*
1,000 TO 4,999	1,248,076	4,457	8,390	1,141,305	4,602	8,749	106,771	3,337	5,683
500 TO 999	491,307	2,699	5,573	355,897	2,870	5,921	135,410	2,335	3,792
LESS THAN 500	429,370	1,717	3,200	147,350	1,819	4,962	282,020	1,669	2,803
				VOLUMES HELD AT END OF YEAR					
ALL TYPES	304,651,599	128,545	232,730	150,767,588	160,051	353,420	153,884,011	107,762	166,835
10,000 OR MORE	138,038,946	902,215	1,936,282	97,090,799	776,726	1,532,883	40,948,147	1,462,433	3,071,372
5,000 TO 9,999	54,521,632	273,978	556,147	26,960,722	180,944	375,488	27,560,910	551,218	1,022,759
1,000 TO 4,999	71,941,947	83,363	165,348	22,291,679	53,075	124,585	49,650,268	112,077	209,417
500 TO 999	24,137,210	44,699	81,461	3,345,764	21,868	53,934	20,791,446	53,725	89,416
LESS THAN 500	16,011,864	26,036	53,597	1,078,624	11,354	22,324	14,933,240	28,718	56,056
UNIVERSITIES	163,574,039	1,022,338	1,998,491	95,801,789	1,008,440	1,625,631	67,772,250	1,042,650	2,031,287
10,000 OR MORE	127,622,637	1,315,697	2,329,788	87,557,331	1,199,415	2,103,723	40,065,306	1,669,387	3,257,399
5,000 TO 9,999	30,642,624	600,836	991,080	7,767,241	388,362	521,458	22,875,383	737,915	1,064,501
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	87,204,112	113,992	238,989	37,248,058	155,850	292,098	49,956,054	94,973	193,436
10,000 OR MORE	8,037,100	334,879	513,944	7,154,259	357,713	513,944	882,841	220,710	*
5,000 TO 9,999	21,635,542	208,034	328,552	17,087,014	198,686	303,220	4,548,528	262,696	*
1,000 TO 4,999	40,640,014	123,152	209,417	11,675,316	104,244	163,098	28,964,698	132,866	248,404
500 TO 999	8,814,228	77,318	148,395	1,084,157	83,397	*	7,730,071	76,535	148,395
LESS THAN 500	8,077,228	41,851	76,833	247,312	30,914	*	7,829,916	42,324	76,833
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	37,933,430	57,129	104,604	6,294,989	73,198	137,434	31,638,441	54,738	98,266
1,000 TO 4,999	19,733,432	81,881	143,498	4,557,859	78,584	152,169	15,175,573	82,927	142,761
500 TO 999	12,683,198	51,980	81,278	690,720	43,170	*	11,992,478	52,599	81,899
LESS THAN 500	4,526,714	26,318	46,981	193,323	32,221	*	4,333,391	26,105	46,619
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	15,940,018	20,410	38,389	11,422,752	21,883	41,924	4,517,266	17,441	31,275
10,000 OR MORE	1,992,340	66,411	85,853	1,992,340	66,411	85,853	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	1,640,249	42,058	51,408	1,640,249	42,058	51,408	-	-	*
1,000 TO 4,999	6,259,723	22,356	36,822	5,581,287	22,505	35,650	678,436	21,201	40,489
500 TO 999	2,639,784	14,504	24,998	1,570,887	12,668	20,850	1,068,897	18,429	27,703
LESS THAN 500	3,407,922	13,632	25,587	637,989	7,876	14,865	2,769,933	16,390	28,603

TABLE 8.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE FOR REELS OF MICROFILM AND PHYSICAL UNITS OF MICROFORM OTHER THAN MICROFILM REELS, BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1967-68

TYPE AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	REELS OF MICROFILM								
ALL TYPES	5,243,743	2,213	5,055	3,224,432	3,423	7,944	2,019,311	1,414	3,286
10,000 OR MORE	2,344,506	15,324	39,000	1,834,497	14,676	34,603	510,009	18,215	42,034
5,000 TO 9,999	1,007,506	5,063	9,374	663,870	4,456	9,159	343,636	6,873	11,359
1,000 TO 4,999	1,439,456	1,668	3,880	655,064	1,560	3,821	784,392	1,771	4,024
500 TO 999	334,698	620	1,800	57,199	374	1,131	277,499	717	2,012
LESS THAN 500	117,577	191	436	13,802	145	387	103,775	200	478
UNIVERSITIES	2,561,620	16,010	39,000	1,703,950	17,936	39,636	857,670	13,195	31,870
10,000 OR MORE	2,065,504	21,294	45,514	1,580,816	21,655	45,514	484,688	20,195	46,382
5,000 TO 9,999	393,022	7,706	15,053	118,787	5,939	7,868	274,235	8,846	17,436
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	1,610,319	2,105	5,549	985,873	4,125	9,159	624,446	1,187	3,311
10,000 OR MORE	206,673	8,611	16,759	181,352	9,068	16,759	25,321	6,330	*
5,000 TO 9,999	548,407	5,273	9,374	482,721	5,613	9,374	65,686	3,649	*
1,000 TO 4,999	711,287	2,155	4,899	313,000	2,795	5,786	398,287	1,827	3,940
500 TO 999	91,922	806	2,804	8,138	626	*	83,784	830	2,820
LESS THAN 500	52,030	270	478	662	83	*	51,368	278	478
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	664,644	1,001	2,623	180,236	2,096	4,000	484,408	838	2,277
1,000 TO 4,999	410,164	1,702	3,987	139,786	2,410	4,341	270,378	1,477	3,654
500 TO 999	198,277	813	2,012	19,842	1,240	*	178,435	783	1,961
LESS THAN 500	35,679	207	716	3,799	633	*	31,880	192	700
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	407,160	521	1,454	354,373	679	1,927	52,787	204	550
10,000 OR MORE	64,251	2,142	3,576	64,251	2,142	3,576	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	53,631	1,375	2,830	53,631	1,375	2,830	-	-	*
1,000 TO 4,999	214,911	768	2,069	197,931	798	2,246	16,980	531	1,278
500 TO 999	44,499	245	847	29,219	236	799	15,280	263	886
LESS THAN 500	29,868	119	300	9,341	115	324	20,527	121	285
	PHYSICAL UNITS OF MICROFORM OTHER THAN MICROFILM REELS								
ALL TYPES	44,954,624	18,968	28,000	29,805,609	31,641	98,411	15,149,015	10,609	7,200
10,000 OR MORE	28,112,385	183,741	419,383	20,958,068	167,665	374,965	7,154,317	255,511	496,945
5,000 TO 9,999	9,377,490	47,123	142,863	5,782,876	38,811	125,523	3,594,614	71,892	170,686
1,000 TO 4,999	6,688,870	7,751	10,592	2,873,449	6,842	9,225	3,815,421	8,613	13,500
500 TO 999	615,063	1,139	1,647	189,070	1,236	324	425,993	1,101	2,000
LESS THAN 500	160,816	261	2,000	2,146	23	*	158,670	305	95
UNIVERSITIES	31,048,364	194,052	407,993	20,305,141	213,738	395,012	10,743,223	165,280	402,553
10,000 OR MORE	24,938,113	257,094	449,873	18,096,738	247,900	422,459	6,841,375	285,057	579,500
5,000 TO 9,999	4,957,606	97,208	220,000	2,206,345	110,317	226,714	2,751,261	88,750	158,000
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	12,133,933	15,861	35,985	8,669,034	36,272	102,359	3,464,899	6,587	9,500
10,000 OR MORE	2,792,931	116,372	255,770	2,479,989	123,999	255,770	312,942	78,236	*
5,000 TO 9,999	4,373,713	42,055	102,359	3,535,360	41,109	97,572	838,353	46,575	*
1,000 TO 4,999	4,536,440	13,747	30,062	2,478,732	22,132	44,229	2,057,708	9,439	17,862
500 TO 999	308,601	2,707	2,286	173,661	13,359	*	134,940	1,336	2,286
LESS THAN 500	122,248	633	409	1,292	162	*	120,956	654	400
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	1,660,132	2,500	3,000	741,867	8,626	7,872	918,265	1,589	2,631
1,000 TO 4,999	979,599	4,065	8,315	375,532	6,475	9,000	604,067	3,301	7,586
500 TO 999	292,593	1,199	2,100	4,111	257	*	288,482	1,265	2,164
LESS THAN 500	21,516	125	105	800	133	*	20,716	125	100
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	112,195	144	2,503	89,567	172	98	22,628	87	*
10,000 OR MORE	23,459	782	1,750	23,459	782	1,750	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	37,629	965	2,620	37,629	965	2,620	-	-	*
1,000 TO 4,999	20,186	72	83	17,127	69	95	3,059	96	51
500 TO 999	13,869	76	-	11,298	91	-	2,571	44	17
LESS THAN 500	17,052	68	-	54	1	-	16,998	101	-

TABLE 9.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE FOR PERIODICAL TITLES AND SERIAL TITLES OTHER THAN PERIODICALS, BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1967-68

TYPE AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	PERIODICAL TITLES								
ALL TYPES	2,504,641	1,057	1,812	1,373,247	1,458	2,961	1,131,394	792	1,160
10,000 OR MORE	1,131,540	7,396	16,566	835,556	6,684	14,036	295,984	10,571	20,206
5,000 TO 9,999	437,453	2,198	4,163	244,790	1,643	3,224	192,663	3,853	7,850
1,000 TO 4,999	601,744	697	1,264	230,403	549	1,177	371,341	838	1,339
500 TO 999	195,341	362	623	43,356	283	471	151,985	393	643
LESS THAN 500	138,563	225	420	19,142	201	303	119,421	230	425
UNIVERSITIES	1,310,388	8,190	17,049	823,827	8,672	16,566	486,561	7,486	15,600
10,000 OR MORE	1,038,024	10,701	20,000	752,187	10,304	18,818	285,837	11,910	26,702
5,000 TO 9,999	223,394	4,380	6,289	67,957	3,398	4,154	155,437	5,014	9,761
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	703,299	919	1,890	344,158	1,440	2,667	359,141	683	1,296
10,000 OR MORE	68,694	2,862	3,900	58,547	2,927	3,835	10,147	2,537	*
5,000 TO 9,999	190,686	1,834	2,794	154,130	1,792	2,667	36,556	2,031	*
1,000 TO 4,999	312,585	947	1,600	109,338	976	1,600	203,247	932	1,575
500 TO 999	65,577	575	1,017	14,971	1,152	*	50,606	501	847
LESS THAN 500	65,757	341	634	7,172	897	*	58,585	317	540
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	296,872	447	794	57,964	674	1,268	238,908	413	742
1,000 TO 4,999	155,471	645	1,000	41,284	712	1,268	114,187	624	900
500 TO 999	96,717	396	640	6,473	405	*	90,244	396	629
LESS THAN 500	36,141	210	366	2,334	389	*	33,807	204	363
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	194,082	249	480	147,298	282	513	46,784	181	302
10,000 OR MORE	21,275	709	897	21,275	709	897	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	18,377	471	704	18,377	471	704	-	-	*
1,000 TO 4,999	84,718	303	495	76,098	307	494	8,620	269	525
500 TO 999	33,047	182	300	21,912	177	300	11,135	192	300
LESS THAN 500	36,665	147	228	9,636	119	228	27,029	160	227
	SERIAL TITLES OTHER THAN PERIODICALS								
ALL TYPES	1,080,922	456	770	671,342	713	1,572	409,580	287	500
10,000 OR MORE	602,932	3,941	11,075	449,107	3,593	9,269	153,825	5,494	13,671
5,000 TO 9,999	206,964	1,040	2,568	135,419	909	2,069	71,545	1,431	3,324
1,000 TO 4,999	193,342	224	598	70,255	167	438	123,087	278	648
500 TO 999	50,263	93	205	13,328	87	166	36,935	95	220
LESS THAN 500	27,421	45	103	3,233	34	60	24,188	47	107
UNIVERSITIES	665,415	4,159	11,075	447,270	4,708	11,075	218,145	3,356	7,800
10,000 OR MORE	554,504	5,717	13,543	405,390	5,553	12,000	149,114	6,213	14,933
5,000 TO 9,999	92,917	1,822	3,236	41,245	2,062	3,112	51,672	1,667	3,236
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	280,257	366	970	160,568	672	1,613	119,689	228	588
10,000 OR MORE	32,600	1,358	2,549	27,889	1,394	2,549	4,711	1,178	*
5,000 TO 9,999	108,140	1,040	2,500	88,405	1,028	2,069	19,735	1,096	*
1,000 TO 4,999	109,399	332	770	40,688	363	900	68,711	315	716
500 TO 999	14,674	129	306	2,675	206	*	11,999	119	300
LESS THAN 500	15,444	80	160	911	114	*	14,533	79	151
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	77,107	116	315	17,931	209	552	59,176	102	283
1,000 TO 4,999	47,100	195	530	11,298	195	500	35,802	196	530
500 TO 999	22,870	94	220	3,777	236	*	19,093	84	205
LESS THAN 500	4,639	27	72	496	83	*	4,143	25	67
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	58,143	74	137	45,573	87	159	12,570	49	98
10,000 OR MORE	14,724	491	905	14,724	491	905	-	-	*
5,000 TO 9,999	4,513	116	309	4,513	116	309	-	-	*
1,000 TO 4,999	18,849	67	138	17,634	71	138	1,215	38	100
500 TO 999	12,719	70	120	6,876	55	80	5,843	101	148
LESS THAN 500	7,338	29	65	1,826	23	58	5,512	33	76

TABLE 10.--NUMBER AND PERCENT OF INTERLIBRARY TRANSACTIONS, BY TYPE OF TRANSACTION AND BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1967-68

TYPE AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE				PUBLIC				PRIVATE			
	TOTAL TRANS-ACTIONS	ITEMS BOR-ROWED	ITEMS LENT		TOTAL TRANS-ACTIONS	ITEMS BOR-ROWED	ITEMS LENT		TOTAL TRANS-ACTIONS	ITEMS BOR-ROWED	ITEMS LENT	
			NON-RETURN-ABLE	RETURN-ABLE			NON-RETURN-ABLE	RETURN-ABLE			NON RETURN ABLE	RETURN-ABLE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS OF TRANSACTIONS)											
ALL TYPES	2,141	878	599	664	1,162	477	309	376	979	401	290	288
10,000 OR MORE	966	319	283	363	768	263	227	277	198	56	56	86
5,000 TO 9,999	340	110	111	119	155	74	30	51	184	36	80	68
1,000 TO 4,999	536	302	145	89	179	124	25	30	357	178	121	58
500 TO 999	126	42	37	47	39	10	22	7	87	32	15	40
LESS THAN 500	174	106	22	46	21	8	4	10	153	98	18	36
UNIVERSITIES	1,157	358	392	407	766	266	230	269	390	91	161	138
10,000 OR MORE	897	293	276	328	704	241	220	244	193	53	55	85
5,000 TO 9,999	156	55	33	67	59	24	9	25	97	31	24	43
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	585	291	155	139	204	112	48	43	382	179	106	96
10,000 OR MORE	35	23	6	6	30	19	5	5	5	4	1	1
5,000 TO 9,999	166	52	72	41	79	47	16	16	87	5	56	25
1,000 TO 4,999	264	176	38	51	56	36	7	13	208	140	31	38
500 TO 999	57	16	25	15	28	5	19	4	29	11	6	11
LESS THAN 500	64	23	14	26	11	5	2	4	52	19	12	22
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	174	114	21	39	23	16	4	4	151	99	16	35
1,000 TO 4,999	58	39	8	11	20	13	4	3	39	26	4	8
500 TO 999	49	21	8	20	2	1	-	-	47	19	8	20
LESS THAN 500	65	53	4	7	1	1	-	-	64	53	4	7
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	225	115	32	78	169	83	26	60	56	32	6	18
10,000 OR MORE	33	3	2	28	33	3	2	28	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	17	2	5	10	17	2	5	10	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	109	77	17	15	100	73	14	14	9	4	3	2
500 TO 999	20	4	4	12	9	3	3	3	11	1	-	9
LESS THAN 500	46	29	4	13	9	2	2	6	36	27	2	8
	PERCENT											
ALL TYPES	100	41	28	31	100	41	27	32	100	41	30	29
10,000 OR MORE	100	33	29	38	100	34	30	36	100	28	28	43
5,000 TO 9,999	100	32	33	35	100	48	19	33	100	20	43	37
1,000 TO 4,999	100	56	27	17	100	69	14	17	100	50	34	16
500 TO 999	100	33	29	37	100	26	56	18	100	37	17	46
LESS THAN 500	100	61	13	26	100	38	19	48	100	64	12	24
UNIVERSITIES	100	31	34	35	100	35	30	35	100	23	41	35
10,000 OR MORE	100	33	31	37	100	34	31	35	100	27	28	44
5,000 TO 9,999	100	35	21	43	100	41	15	42	100	32	25	44
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	100	50	26	24	100	55	24	21	100	47	28	25
10,000 OR MORE	100	66	17	17	100	63	17	17	100	80	20	20
5,000 TO 9,999	100	31	43	25	100	59	20	20	100	6	64	29
1,000 TO 4,999	100	67	14	19	100	64	13	23	100	67	15	18
500 TO 999	100	28	44	26	100	18	68	14	100	38	21	38
LESS THAN 500	100	36	22	41	100	45	18	36	100	37	23	42
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	100	66	12	22	100	70	17	17	100	66	11	23
1,000 TO 4,999	100	67	14	19	100	65	20	15	100	67	10	21
500 TO 999	100	43	16	41	100	50	-	-	100	40	17	43
LESS THAN 500	100	82	6	11	100	100	-	-	100	83	6	11
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	100	51	14	35	100	49	15	36	100	57	11	32
10,000 OR MORE	100	9	6	85	100	9	6	85	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	100	12	29	59	100	12	29	59	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	100	71	16	14	100	73	14	14	100	44	33	22
500 TO 999	100	20	20	60	100	33	33	33	100	9	-	82
LESS THAN 500	100	63	9	28	100	22	22	67	100	75	6	22

TABLE 11.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE FOR TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES, BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1967-68

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE					
	TOTAL AMOUNT	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL	SALARIES (INCLUDING SALARY EQUIVALENTS)	WAGES	BOOKS & OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS	BINDING AND REBINDING	OTHER OPERATING EXPENDI-TURES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	$509,798,331	$215,105	$426,715	100	46	8	37	3	6
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	315,856,236	335,304	753,823	100	45	8	39	3	5
10,000 OR MORE	186,271,652	1,490,173	2,658,210	100	46	8	37	3	6
5,000 TO 9,999	59,332,853	398,207	697,651	100	45	8	39	3	5
1,000 TO 4,999	58,004,605	138,106	265,762	100	43	7	42	2	5
500 TO 999	8,661,973	56,614	108,405	100	40	6	49	2	3
LESS THAN 500	3,585,153	37,738	66,228	100	40	5	48	3	5
UNIVERSITIES	169,636,848	1,785,651	3,087,747	100	45	8	38	4	6
10,000 OR MORE	156,706,484	2,147,486	3,619,178	100	45	8	38	3	6
5,000 TO 9,999	12,227,021	611,351	892,421	100	45	7	39	4	5
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	89,610,365	374,939	744,859	100	45	8	39	3	5
10,000 OR MORE	20,927,384	1,046,369	1,482,555	100	49	10	33	3	5
5,000 TO 9,999	39,305,324	457,039	700,444	100	44	8	41	3	5
1,000 TO 4,999	26,429,434	235,977	457,831	100	42	7	43	3	5
500 TO 999	1,950,906	150,070	*	100	46	5	41	4	4
LESS THAN 500	997,337	124,667	*	100	46	2	41	6	5
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	14,177,393	164,853	310,932	100	45	6	42	2	5
1,000 TO 4,999	10,012,508	172,629	263,734	100	46	5	41	2	6
500 TO 999	1,424,099	89,006	*	100	44	5	45	2	4
LESS THAN 500	636,160	106,027	*	100	37	5	51	2	5
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	42,431,610	81,287	167,860	100	47	7	39	1	5
10,000 OR MORE	7,678,137	255,938	334,486	100	58	7	29	1	5
5,000 TO 9,999	6,595,529	169,116	294,078	100	56	7	31	1	5
1,000 TO 4,999	20,919,320	84,352	147,250	100	44	8	41	1	6
500 TO 999	5,286,968	42,637	76,729	100	36	7	53	1	3
LESS THAN 500	1,951,656	24,095	48,980	100	38	6	50	1	5
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	193,942,095	135,614	203,037	100	47	8	34	3	8
10,000 OR MORE	54,547,913	1,948,139	4,494,218	100	50	7	29	4	11
5,000 TO 9,999	36,193,000	723,860	1,429,075	100	48	6	33	3	9
1,000 TO 4,999	63,055,605	142,338	240,007	100	45	9	37	3	7
500 TO 999	24,637,345	63,662	107,654	100	46	9	37	3	5
LESS THAN 500	15,508,232	29,824	56,400	100	48	8	35	3	6
UNIVERSITIES	87,796,181	1,350,710	2,601,790	100	49	7	31	3	10
10,000 OR MORE	51,991,725	2,166,321	4,706,001	100	50	7	29	4	11
5,000 TO 9,999	28,883,512	931,726	1,790,959	100	49	6	32	3	9
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	59,333,869	112,802	233,171	100	46	8	35	3	7
10,000 OR MORE	2,556,188	639,047	*	100	50	6	35	2	7
5,000 TO 9,999	7,086,806	393,711	*	100	44	6	38	4	8
1,000 TO 4,999	34,776,730	159,526	266,067	100	45	9	35	3	7
500 TO 999	7,997,969	79,168	138,094	100	50	9	33	3	5
LESS THAN 500	6,916,156	37,385	66,740	100	49	7	34	3	7
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	39,145,012	67,725	130,448	100	44	9	38	3	6
1,000 TO 4,999	19,447,090	106,268	170,261	100	45	9	38	3	6
500 TO 999	14,447,512	63,366	106,073	100	44	9	39	3	5
LESS THAN 500	5,027,728	30,288	57,141	100	45	10	37	2	6
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	7,667,033	29,602	58,958	100	47	9	37	2	5
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	1,910,841	59,714	107,400	100	44	9	40	1	5
500 TO 999	2,191,844	37,790	63,427	100	46	10	36	2	7
LESS THAN 500	3,564,348	21,091	36,953	100	50	8	35	2	4

TABLE 12.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE OF ESTIMATED VALUE OF NONBUDGETED SUPPORT AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF SUPPORT, BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1967-68

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	ESTIMATED VALUE OF NONBUDGETED SUPPORT			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF SUPPORT			
	TOTAL AMOUNT	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL	BINDING	AUTOMATION SERVICE	OTHER
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	$ 6,468,805	$ 2,738	$ 5,115	100	11	22	67
PUBLIC							
ALL TYPES	3,730,525	3,960	10,000	100	5	20	75
10,000 OR MORE	1,569,889	12,559	34,712	100	4	27	69
5,000 TO 9,999	1,062,317	7,130	24,822	100	5	20	75
1,000 TO 4,999	931,857	2,219	6,500	100	6	9	84
500 TO 999	131,828	862	3,187	100	2	10	88
LESS THAN 500	34,634	365	1,000	100	1	27	72
UNIVERSITIES	1,632,648	17,186	50,000	100	5	25	69
10,000 OR MORE	1,430,427	19,595	55,931	100	4	27	69
5,000 TO 9,999	202,221	10,111	20,000	100	13	17	70
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	1,143,675	4,785	19,080	100	5	17	78
10,000 OR MORE	74,318	3,716	11,887	100	5	12	83
5,000 TO 9,999	647,072	7,524	26,159	100	4	25	71
1,000 TO 4,999	402,917	3,597	12,081	100	5	3	92
500 TO 999	7,500	577	*	100	20	60	20
LESS THAN 500	11,868	1,484	*	100	-	65	35
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	200,478	2,331	5,656	100	8	13	80
1,000 TO 4,999	155,863	2,687	7,040	100	10	10	81
500 TO 999	14,668	917	*	100	-	34	66
LESS THAN 500	8,438	1,406	*	100	-	-	100
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	753,724	1,444	3,811	100	4	14	82
10,000 OR MORE	49,635	1,655	3,280	100	2	58	39
5,000 TO 9,999	207,024	5,308	7,558	100	1	4	95
1,000 TO 4,999	373,077	1,504	4,775	100	6	17	77
500 TO 999	109,660	884	3,069	100	1	4	95
LESS THAN 500	14,328	177	740	100	2	12	87
PRIVATE							
ALL TYPES	2,758,280	1,932	3,150	100	19	25	57
10,000 OR MORE	1,048,464	37,445	74,008	100	38	41	22
5,000 TO 9,999	104,762	2,095	6,826	100	-	15	85
1,000 TO 4,999	902,883	2,038	4,540	100	6	23	71
500 TO 999	372,047	961	2,560	100	7	8	85
LESS THAN 500	330,124	635	1,631	100	10	4	87
UNIVERSITIES	1,199,297	18,451	35,445	100	33	39	28
10,000 OR MORE	974,456	40,602	83,696	100	39	44	17
5,000 TO 9,999	84,876	2,738	7,907	100	-	12	88
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	947,655	1,802	4,191	100	6	18	76
10,000 OR MORE	74,008	18,502	*	100	16	-	84
5,000 TO 9,999	19,886	1,105	*	100	-	25	75
1,000 TO 4,999	552,725	2,535	6,636	100	4	28	68
500 TO 999	165,641	1,640	4,840	100	3	6	91
LESS THAN 500	135,395	732	1,600	100	11	4	85
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	527,229	912	2,792	100	10	7	84
1,000 TO 4,999	198,062	1,082	3,664	100	10	8	82
500 TO 999	185,787	815	2,380	100	9	9	82
LESS THAN 500	143,380	664	2,304	100	9	3	89
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	84,099	325	1,000	100	13	8	79
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	12,131	379	1,000	100	16	8	75
500 TO 999	20,619	356	1,360	100	18	19	63
LESS THAN 500	51,349	304	950	100	9	4	87

TABLE 13.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE FOR HOURS OF STUDENT AND OTHER HOURLY ASSISTANCE, BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1967-68

TYPE AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	TOTAL HOURS	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL HOURS	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL HOURS	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL TYPES	31,706,760	13,378	29,500	19,273,560	20,460	50,940	12,433,200	8,707	16,858
10,000 OR MORE	13,360,808	87,326	189,802	10,942,483	87,540	173,750	2,418,325	86,369	148,216
5,000 TO 9,999	5,664,471	28,465	54,269	3,775,806	25,341	51,638	1,888,665	87,773	74,962
1,000 TO 4,999	8,621,716	9,990	19,696	3,909,003	9,307	20,520	4,712,713	10,638	19,567
500 TO 999	2,542,250	4,708	9,450	494,102	3,229	7,090	2,048,148	5,292	9,802
LESS THAN 500	1,517,515	2,468	4,752	152,166	1,602	3,894	1,365,349	2,626	4,807
UNIVERSITIES	13,985,883	87,412	189,802	9,778,108	102,927	198,445	4,207,775	68,735	133,435
10,000 OR MORE	11,402,202	117,548	213,971	9,096,865	124,615	220,865	2,305,337	96,056	198,202
5,000 TO 9,999	2,188,553	42,913	74,962	633,723	31,686	54,468	1,554,830	50,156	82,080
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	10,420,567	13,622	34,115	6,089,417	25,479	52,790	4,331,150	8,284	18,371
10,000 OR MORE	1,491,119	62,130	108,693	1,378,131	68,907	108,693	112,988	28,247	*
5,000 TO 9,999	3,059,196	29,415	51,802	2,733,866	31,789	51,802	325,330	18,074	*
1,000 TO 4,999	4,568,980	13,845	27,042	1,885,353	16,834	32,798	2,683,627	12,310	22,799
500 TO 999	714,767	6,270	13,200	76,878	5,914	*	637,889	6,316	13,168
LESS THAN 500	586,505	3,039	4,807	15,189	1,899	*	571,316	3,088	4,773
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	4,069,415	6,129	12,720	808,910	9,406	18,471	3,260,505	5,641	11,786
1,000 TO 4,999	2,085,889	8,655	15,682	539,913	9,309	17,700	1,545,976	8,448	14,622
500 TO 999	1,288,977	5,283	9,593	59,160	3,698	*	1,229,817	5,394	9,550
LESS THAN 500	512,166	2,978	6,400	35,959	5,993	*	476,207	2,869	6,222
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	3,230,895	4,137	8,880	2,597,125	4,975	10,377	633,770	2,447	5,760
10,000 OR MORE	386,400	12,880	22,651	386,400	12,880	22,651	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	315,426	8,088	15,830	315,426	8,088	15,830	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	1,571,719	5,613	9,947	1,436,217	5,791	10,130	135,502	4,284	8,424
500 TO 999	538,506	2,959	5,791	358,064	2,888	5,369	180,442	3,111	5,791
LESS THAN 500	418,844	1,675	3,960	101,018	1,247	3,880	317,826	1,881	4,075

TABLE 14.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE FOR PROFESSIONAL AND NONPROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE), BY SERVICE STATUS AND BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1968

TYPE AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	LIBRARY STAFF (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTED SERVICE) IN FTE									
	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE			NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTED SERVICE STAFF (FTE)
	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	TOTAL NUMBER	MEAN	90-PERCENTILE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF									
ALL TYPES	19,451.3	8.2	38.5	11,160.8	11.8	26.5	8,290.5	5.8	19.2	551.5
10,000 OR MORE	8,035.2	52.5	101.8	6,153.4	49.2	92.0	1,881.8	67.2	137.0	9.9
5,000 TO 9,999	3,548.2	17.8	31.0	2,183.1	14.7	27.0	1,365.1	27.3	55.0	14.3
1,000 TO 4,999	5,009.0	5.8	11.0	2,278.0	5.4	11.0	2,731.0	6.2	10.0	144.8
500 TO 999	1,678.4	3.1	13.0	377.3	2.5	3.6	1,301.1	3.4	5.5	141.6
LESS THAN 500	1,180.5	1.9	5.0	169.0	1.8	3.0	1,011.5	1.9	5.0	240.9
UNIVERSITIES	8,740.1	54.6	107.0	5,640.4	59.4	101.8	3,099.7	47.7	85.0	16.9
10,000 OR MORE	6,948.4	71.6	138.0	5,192.3	71.1	138.0	1,756.1	73.2	140.5	4.6
5,000 TO 9,999	1,506.2	29.5	52.0	418.8	20.9	33.0	1,087.4	35.1	63.0	9.3
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	5,946.3	7.8	16.0	3,243.7	13.6	26.5	2,702.6	5.1	9.5	198.6
10,000 OR MORE	774.3	32.3	43.0	648.6	32.4	43.0	125.7	31.4	*	5.3
5,000 TO 9,999	1,737.0	16.7	27.0	1,466.5	17.1	27.0	270.5	15.0	*	4.0
1,000 TO 4,999	2,509.2	7.6	14.0	1,016.0	9.1	15.0	1,493.2	6.8	11.0	82.4
500 TO 999	497.2	4.4	7.5	79.6	6.1	*	417.6	4.1	7.0	35.1
LESS THAN 500	428.6	2.2	4.0	33.0	4.1	*	395.6	2.1	4.0	71.8
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	2,558.2	3.9	40.0	568.1	6.6	12.0	1,990.1	3.4	6.0	263.3
1,000 TO 4,999	1,282.1	5.3	8.3	392.1	6.8	11.0	890.0	4.9	7.0	58.3
500 TO 999	818.1	3.4	5.3	67.2	4.2	*	750.9	3.3	5.0	105.5
LESS THAN 500	360.2	2.1	3.7	18.2	3.0	*	342.0	2.1	3.5	98.5
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2,206.7	2.8	9.0	1,708.6	3.3	6.0	498.1	1.9	3.3	72.7
10,000 OR MORE	281.7	9.4	12.7	281.7	9.4	12.7	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	238.0	6.1	11.0	238.0	6.1	11.0	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	932.2	3.3	6.0	840.6	3.4	6.0	91.6	2.9	4.5	1.1
500 TO 999	363.1	2.0	3.0	230.5	1.9	3.0	132.6	2.3	4.0	1.0
LESS THAN 500	391.7	1.6	3.0	117.8	1.5	2.5	273.9	1.6	3.0	70.6
	NONPROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF									
ALL TYPES	24,053.8	10.1	81.0	14,049.2	14.9	34.0	10,004.6	7.0	32.0	149.7
10,000 OR MORE	12,245.3	80.0	150.5	8,882.9	71.1	120.0	3,362.4	120.1	206.0	2.0
5,000 TO 9,999	4,586.4	23.0	42.5	2,516.9	16.9	34.0	2,069.5	41.4	98.3	1.5
1,000 TO 4,999	5,079.5	5.9	11.6	2,229.4	5.3	11.0	2,850.1	6.4	12.0	23.6
500 TO 999	1,223.7	2.3	14.0	260.6	1.7	3.5	963.1	2.5	5.0	16.2
LESS THAN 500	918.9	1.5	5.0	159.4	1.7	3.0	759.5	1.5	5.0	106.0
UNIVERSITIES	13,568.7	84.8	153.0	8,291.8	87.3	139.5	5,276.9	81.2	185.0	3.0
10,000 OR MORE	10,914.0	112.5	191.0	7,692.0	105.4	153.0	3,222.0	134.3	334.3	2.0
5,000 TO 9,999	2,259.2	44.3	88.5	573.8	28.7	50.5	1,685.4	54.4	118.7	1.0
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	6,301.3	8.2	19.5	3,450.9	14.4	32.9	2,850.9	5.4	11.8	52.7
10,000 OR MORE	959.9	40.0	60.5	819.5	41.0	58.0	140.4	35.1	*	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1,918.7	18.4	34.0	1,548.5	18.0	34.0	370.2	20.6	*	.5
1,000 TO 4,999	2,591.8	7.9	15.8	948.8	8.5	18.5	1,643.0	7.5	15.0	6.9
500 TO 999	402.3	3.5	8.0	79.7	6.1	*	322.6	3.2	7.0	7.0
LESS THAN 500	428.6	2.2	5.0	53.9	6.7	*	374.7	2.0	4.5	38.3
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	2,042.2	3.1	7.0	524.3	6.1	14.0	1,517.9	2.6	6.0	62.2
1,000 TO 4,999	1,124.1	4.7	9.0	380.1	6.6	14.0	744.0	4.1	8.2	15.6
500 TO 999	580.4	2.4	5.0	33.3	2.1	*	547.1	2.4	5.0	8.2
LESS THAN 500	236.8	1.4	3.3	23.9	4.0	*	212.9	1.3	3.0	38.4
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2,141.6	2.7	15.0	1,782.7	3.4	8.0	358.9	1.4	3.3	31.8
10,000 OR MORE	352.9	11.8	25.2	352.9	11.8	25.2	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	326.1	8.4	15.0	326.1	8.4	15.0	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	968.1	3.5	7.0	874.5	3.5	7.5	93.6	2.9	6.0	1.1
500 TO 999	241.0	1.3	3.0	147.6	1.2	2.5	93.4	1.6	3.5	1.0
LESS THAN 500	253.5	1.0	5.0	81.6	1.0	2.0	171.9	1.0	2.3	29.7

TABLE 15.--MEAN NUMBER OF LIBRARY STAFF (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTED SERVICE) IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE), BY CATEGORY OF STAFF AND BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1968

[FOR ANY CATEGORY IN COLUMNS 3-8, THE APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF FTE STAFF MAY BE OBTAINED BY MULTIPLYING THE MEAN SHOWN FOR THAT CATEGORY BY THE NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS IN COLUMN 2.]

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF INSTI-TUTIONS	MEAN NUMBER OF LIBRARY STAFF (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTED SERVICE) IN FTE					
		CHIEF LIBRARIAN	ASSOCIATE AND ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS	HEADS OF MAJOR LIBRARY UNITS	OTHER PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	PROFESSIONAL STAFF OTHER THAN LIBRARIANS	NON-PROFESSIONAL STAFF
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,370	1.0	1.3	1.6	3.4	.9	10.1
PUBLIC							
ALL TYPES	942	1.0	1.8	2.4	5.4	1.3	14.9
10,000 OR MORE	125	1.0	3.6	10.1	29.4	5.2	71.1
5,000 TO 9,999	149	1.0	2.6	3.7	5.8	1.6	16.9
1,000 TO 4,999	420	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.2	.6	5.3
500 TO 999	153	1.0	.9	.2	.2	.2	1.7
LESS THAN 500	95	.9	.4	.1	.2	.2	1.7
UNIVERSITIES	95	1.0	4.4	12.4	35.0	6.6	87.3
10,000 OR MORE	73	1.0	4.4	14.4	43.1	8.1	105.4
5,000 TO 9,999	20	1.0	4.2	6.0	8.1	1.7	28.7
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	239	1.0	2.1	3.5	5.6	1.4	14.4
10,000 OR MORE	20	1.0	1.4	7.7	21.2	1.1	41.0
5,000 TO 9,999	36	1.0	2.3	4.6	7.1	2.1	18.0
1,000 TO 4,999	112	1.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.1	8.5
500 TO 999	13	1.0	2.7	.8	.8	.8	6.1
LESS THAN 500	8	1.0	.6	1.1	1.2	.1	6.7
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	86	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.6	.9	6.1
1,000 TO 4,999	58	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.0	6.6
500 TO 999	16	.9	1.7	.5	.4	.6	2.1
LESS THAN 500	6	.8	.4	.4	1.3	-	4.0
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	522	1.0	1.2	.3	.5	.3	3.4
10,000 OR MORE	30	1.0	3.2	1.6	2.8	.8	11.8
5,000 TO 9,999	39	1.0	2.4	.5	1.9	.4	8.4
1,000 TO 4,999	248	1.0	1.4	.3	.4	.3	3.5
500 TO 999	124	1.0	.6	.1	.1	.1	1.2
LESS THAN 500	81	.9	.4	-	-	.2	1.0
PRIVATE							
ALL TYPES	1,428	.9	1.0	1.1	2.1	.7	7.0
10,000 OR MORE	28	1.0	2.8	13.1	43.6	6.7	120.1
5,000 TO 9,999	50	1.0	1.6	7.7	14.4	2.7	41.4
1,000 TO 4,999	443	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	.8	6.4
500 TO 999	387	1.0	1.1	.3	.5	.5	2.5
LESS THAN 500	520	.9	.5	.1	.2	.2	1.5
UNIVERSITIES	65	1.0	2.0	11.1	29.1	4.6	81.2
10,000 OR MORE	24	1.0	2.7	13.9	49.2	6.4	134.2
5,000 TO 9,999	31	1.0	1.4	9.9	19.3	3.4	54.4
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	526	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	.7	5.4
10,000 OR MORE	4	1.0	3.2	8.6	10.1	8.5	35.1
5,000 TO 9,999	18	.9	2.0	4.2	6.4	1.6	20.6
1,000 TO 4,999	218	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.0	.8	7.5
500 TO 999	101	1.0	1.1	.5	.9	.6	3.2
LESS THAN 500	185	.9	.5	.2	.3	.2	2.0
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	578	1.0	1.1	.4	.5	.5	2.6
1,000 TO 4,999	183	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	.7	4.1
500 TO 999	228	1.0	1.2	.3	.4	.5	2.4
LESS THAN 500	166	.9	.7	.1	.2	.2	1.3
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	259	.9	.5	.1	.2	.2	1.4
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	32	.9	1.1	.4	.3	.2	2.9
500 TO 999	58	.9	.7	.1	.2	.3	1.6
LESS THAN 500	169	.9	.4	.1	.1	.2	1.0

TABLE 16.--NUMBER AND PERCENT OF INSTITUTIONS WITH AT LEAST ONE FULL-TIME LIBRARY STAFF MEMBER, BY SERVICE STATUS AND BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1968

[DETAILS IN COLUMN 4-6 USUALLY ADD TO MORE THAN NUMBER IN COLUMN 3 BECAUSE INSTITUTIONS OFTEN HAVE STAFF IN MORE THAN ONE CONTRACT STATUS.]

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS IN UNIVERSE	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS WITH AT LEAST ONE FULL-TIME STAFF MEMBER							
		NUMBER				PERCENT (BASED ON COLUMN 2)			
		ANY FULL-TIME CONTRACT STATUS	11-12 MONTH	9-10 MONTH	CONTRIBUTED SERVICE	ANY FULL-TIME CONTRACT STATUS	11-12 MONTH	9-10 MONTH	CONTRIBUTED SERVICE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	2,370	2,315	1,952	656	288	98	82	36	12
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	942	931	817	438	-	99	87	46	-
10,000 OR MORE	125	125	124	49	-	100	99	39	-
5,000 TO 9,999	149	149	145	72	-	100	97	48	-
1,000 TO 4,999	420	419	384	194	-	100	91	46	-
500 TO 999	153	152	115	79	-	99	75	52	-
LESS THAN 500	95	86	49	44	-	91	52	46	-
UNIVERSITIES	95	95	95	21	-	100	100	22	-
10,000 OR MORE	73	73	73	18	-	100	100	25	-
5,000 TO 9,999	20	20	20	2	-	100	100	10	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	239	239	233	77	-	100	97	32	-
10,000 OR MORE	20	20	20	4	-	100	100	20	-
5,000 TO 9,999	86	86	83	38	-	100	97	44	-
1,000 TO 4,999	112	112	110	33	-	100	98	29	-
500 TO 999	13	13	12	2	-	100	92	15	-
LESS THAN 500	8	8	8	-	-	100	100	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	86	84	82	22	-	98	95	26	-
1,000 TO 4,999	58	58	58	12	-	100	100	21	-
500 TO 999	16	15	14	3	-	94	87	19	-
LESS THAN 500	6	5	4	3	-	83	67	50	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	522	513	407	318	-	98	78	61	-
10,000 OR MORE	30	30	29	26	-	100	97	87	-
5,000 TO 9,999	39	39	38	29	-	100	97	74	-
1,000 TO 4,999	248	247	214	148	-	100	86	60	-
500 TO 999	124	124	89	74	-	100	72	60	-
LESS THAN 500	81	73	37	41	-	90	46	51	-
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	1,428	1,384	1,135	418	288	97	79	29	20
10,000 OR MORE	28	28	28	2	3	100	100	7	11
5,000 TO 9,999	50	50	50	6	8	100	100	12	16
1,000 TO 4,999	443	439	415	124	70	99	94	28	16
500 TO 999	387	383	326	144	68	99	84	37	18
LESS THAN 500	520	484	316	142	139	93	61	27	27
UNIVERSITIES	65	65	65	5	9	100	100	8	14
10,000 OR MORE	24	24	24	1	2	100	100	4	8
5,000 TO 9,999	31	31	31	4	6	100	100	13	19
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	526	512	469	98	97	97	89	19	18
10,000 OR MORE	4	4	4	1	1	100	100	25	25
5,000 TO 9,999	18	18	18	2	1	100	100	11	6
1,000 TO 4,999	218	218	211	47	38	100	97	22	17
500 TO 999	101	101	90	23	19	100	89	23	19
LESS THAN 500	185	171	146	25	38	92	79	14	21
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	578	564	465	197	131	98	80	34	23
1,000 TO 4,999	183	181	172	60	29	99	94	33	16
500 TO 999	228	226	193	92	47	99	85	40	21
LESS THAN 500	166	156	99	45	54	94	60	27	33
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	259	243	136	118	51	94	53	46	20
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	32	30	22	17	2	94	69	53	6
500 TO 999	58	56	43	29	2	97	74	50	3
LESS THAN 500	169	157	71	72	47	93	42	43	28

TABLE 17.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE SALARIES FOR BEGINNING SALARY PAID TO A LIBRARY SCHOOL GRADUATE, BY CONTRACT STATUS AND BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1968

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	EMPLOYED 11-12 MONTHS			EMPLOYED 9-10 MONTHS		
	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS REPORTING SALARY	SALARY		NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS REPORTING SALARY	SALARY	
		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUBLIC						
ALL TYPES	213	$ 9,117	$ 12,100	252	$ 7,733	$ 9,000
10,000 OR MORE	18	12,060	*	80	7,606	8,640
5,000 TO 9,999	38	10,229	12,133	54	7,785	8,900
1,000 TO 4,999	115	8,872	11,325	95	7,819	9,000
500 TO 999	34	7,695	9,500	16	7,911	*
LESS THAN 500	8	6,774	*	7	7,200	*
UNIVERSITIES	5	10,791	*	70	7,388	7,920
10,000 OR MORE	3	12,511	*	58	7,343	7,800
5,000 TO 9,999	2	8,210	*	11	7,692	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	35	9,422	11,240	107	7,768	9,000
10,000 OR MORE	1	13,100	*	16	7,950	*
5,000 TO 9,999	17	9,928	*	35	7,717	8,800
1,000 TO 4,999	16	8,756	*	47	7,782	9,000
500 TO 999	1	7,792	*	7	7,629	*
LESS THAN 500	-	-	-	2	7,390	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	9	8,281	*	24	7,657	8,970
1,000 TO 4,999	7	7,943	*	16	7,615	*
500 TO 999	1	7,500	*	4	7,425	*
LESS THAN 500	-	-	-	1	7,932	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	164	9,046	12,188	51	8,166	9,650
10,000 OR MORE	14	11,889	*	5	9,841	*
5,000 TO 9,999	18	10,671	*	6	8,347	*
1,000 TO 4,999	92	8,962	12,000	31	8,017	9,250
500 TO 999	32	7,698	9,500	5	8,694	*
LESS THAN 500	8	6,774	*	4	6,922	*
PRIVATE						
ALL TYPES	173	6,536	8,500	228	6,900	7,500
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	22	7,230	7,600
5,000 TO 9,999	2	5,583	*	26	6,714	7,400
1,000 TO 4,999	57	7,066	9,000	99	6,935	7,500
500 TO 999	75	6,840	8,000	50	7,010	7,600
LESS THAN 500	39	5,225	7,500	31	6,531	7,500
UNIVERSITIES	1	5,000	*	44	7,019	7,600
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	19	7,212	*
5,000 TO 9,999	1	5,000	*	20	6,960	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	35	6,786	8,500	95	6,863	7,500
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	3	7,333	*
5,000 TO 9,999	1	6,166	*	6	5,894	*
1,000 TO 4,999	17	6,969	*	59	6,936	7,500
500 TO 999	11	7,527	*	17	6,975	*
LESS THAN 500	6	5,013	*	10	6,680	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	91	6,658	8,200	77	6,925	7,500
1,000 TO 4,999	29	7,150	8,800	33	6,958	7,500
500 TO 999	49	6,747	7,980	31	7,045	7,600
LESS THAN 500	13	5,227	*	13	6,554	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	46	6,136	7,500	12	6,597	*
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	11	6,995	*	2	7,600	*
500 TO 999	15	6,638	*	2	6,750	*
LESS THAN 500	20	5,288	*	8	6,308	*

TABLE 18.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE SALARIES OF FULL-TIME CHIEF LIBRARIANS, BY CONTRACT STATUS AND BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1968

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	EMPLOYED 11-12 MONTHS			EMPLOYED 9-10 MONTHS			CONTRIBUTED SERVICE		
	NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY	
		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	711	$14,300	$20,400	205	$10,678	$ 14,330	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	113	20,305	26,000	10	14,167	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	126	16,427	20,800	22	14,074	17,370	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	330	12,973	16,825	85	11,167	13,820	-	-	-
500 TO 999	99	10,666	13,738	49	9,417	12,469	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	43	10,373	15,000	39	8,385	9,500	-	-	-
UNIVERSITIES	94	20,302	25,000	1	18,000	*	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	72	21,220	26,000	1	18,000	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	20	17,519	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	216	15,423	21,396	21	12,952	17,670	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	18	21,048	*	1	19,000	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	74	16,459	21,396	11	13,483	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	105	14,051	17,500	7	11,944	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	11	13,562	*	2	10,530	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	3	13,740	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	75	12,936	16,273	9	12,941	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	55	13,079	17,500	3	13,233	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	13	11,821	*	2	12,280	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	4	13,342	*	1	7,440	*	-	-	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	326	12,139	16,687	174	10,244	13,700	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	21	17,086	19,647	8	13,084	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	31	15,698	18,410	8	14,569	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	163	12,239	15,664	75	11,012	13,500	-	-	-
500 TO 999	75	10,305	13,000	45	9,240	11,880	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	31	9,122	12,000	38	8,410	9,500	-	-	-
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	949	10,687	15,500	169	7,447	10,400	237	$ 9,991	$14,500
10,000 OR MORE	26	21,571	27,500	-	-	-	1	13,500	*
5,000 TO 9,999	39	16,456	20,000	2	15,750	*	7	13,568	*
1,000 TO 4,999	350	11,593	15,500	28	9,168	11,600	52	11,893	15,000
500 TO 999	265	9,899	13,125	52	8,169	10,100	55	10,263	13,000
LESS THAN 500	260	8,317	11,400	87	6,271	8,500	122	8,824	12,000
UNIVERSITIES	56	19,167	26,000	2	15,750	*	6	15,990	*
10,000 OR MORE	23	22,098	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	24	17,270	22,000	2	15,750	*	5	16,288	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	394	10,854	15,500	24	9,193	14,000	82	10,719	15,000
10,000 OR MORE	3	17,533	*	-	-	-	1	13,500	*
5,000 TO 9,999	15	15,155	*	-	-	-	1	1,740	*
1,000 TO 4,999	176	11,891	16,000	8	11,299	*	32	12,411	15,500
500 TO 999	75	10,941	15,000	9	8,754	*	14	10,244	*
LESS THAN 500	125	8,665	12,180	7	7,353	*	34	9,503	12,000
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	381	9,986	13,200	63	7,229	10,000	108	9,738	13,000
1,000 TO 4,999	145	11,288	14,300	12	8,398	*	19	10,884	*
500 TO 999	154	9,716	12,500	25	8,528	10,100	40	10,301	14,000
LESS THAN 500	82	8,191	10,000	26	5,440	7,000	48	8,773	12,200
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	109	8,177	10,500	80	6,887	9,500	41	8,324	10,000
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	20	8,863	*	8	8,191	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	36	8,511	12,000	18	7,378	*	1	9,000	*
LESS THAN 500	53	7,692	9,200	54	6,530	8,500	40	8,308	10,000

TABLE 19.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE SALARIES OF FULL-TIME ASSOCIATE AND ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS, BY CONTRACT STATUS AND BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1968

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	EMPLOYED 11-12 MONTHS			EMPLOYED 9-10 MONTHS			CONTRIBUTED SERVICE		
	NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY	
		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	1,237	$10,447	$15,154	424	$ 9,556	$13,127	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	378	12,400	17,642	62	12,112	15,350	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	251	10,650	13,996	121	9,896	12,612	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	495	9,282	11,897	192	9,025	12,295	-	-	-
500 TO 999	92	8,524	10,585	40	7,740	9,800	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	21	8,743	11,933	9	6,799	*	-	-	-
UNIVERSITIES	406	11,721	17,356	6	11,364	*	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	314	12,349	17,806	4	12,940	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	79	9,934	13,420	2	8,210	*	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	405	10,019	13,510	99	9,244	11,533	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	27	14,017	18,300	2	13,100	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	116	11,034	14,100	74	9,391	11,450	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	224	9,191	11,784	22	8,463	11,400	-	-	-
500 TO 999	33	8,685	11,057	1	7,792	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	5	10,790	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	126	9,417	12,533	17	6,477	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	88	9,636	13,300	14	8,405	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	24	8,820	10,800	2	7,500	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	2	7,254	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	300	9,732	13,200	302	9,684	13,491	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	36	11,643	14,267	56	12,017	15,343	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	45	11,294	14,875	44	10,786	13,477	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	170	9,360	11,814	156	9,160	12,600	-	-	-
500 TO 999	35	8,168	9,850	37	7,751	9,860	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	14	8,225	*	9	6,799	*	-	-	-
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	886	8,660	12,507	258	6,544	8,740	149	$ 7,791	$10,517
10,000 OR MORE	75	14,354	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	68	10,680	13,886	5	5,700	*	3	10,333	*
1,000 TO 4,999	383	8,534	11,457	95	6,964	9,375	45	7,993	10,250
500 TO 999	239	7,554	9,696	102	6,950	8,567	55	8,084	11,250
LESS THAN 500	121	6,576	8,890	56	5,169	7,675	46	7,078	8,950
UNIVERSITIES	122	13,841	20,000	2	5,000	*	3	10,333	*
10,000 OR MORE	63	15,391	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	39	12,065	15,400	2	5,000	*	3	10,333	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	383	8,114	11,074	60	6,572	10,000	48	7,793	10,100
10,000 OR MORE	12	8,908	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	29	8,817	12,550	3	6,166	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	200	8,341	11,133	31	6,478	9,450	24	8,272	10,600
500 TO 999	75	7,922	10,500	17	7,674	*	15	7,803	*
LESS THAN 500	67	7,206	10,371	9	4,953	*	9	6,500	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	340	7,647	9,851	131	6,693	8,606	87	7,883	10,767
1,000 TO 4,999	151	8,379	10,737	45	7,193	8,944	20	7,633	*
500 TO 999	149	7,346	9,444	63	6,909	8,462	40	8,190	12,000
LESS THAN 500	40	6,012	7,778	23	5,122	7,675	27	7,615	10,300
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	41	6,728	8,762	65	6,268	8,300	11	6,364	*
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	12	7,217	*	19	7,216	*	1	8,500	*
500 TO 999	15	7,789	*	22	6,509	7,800	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	14	5,171	*	24	5,296	7,200	10	6,150	*

TABLE 20.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE SALARIES OF FULL-TIME HEADS OF MAJOR LIBRARY UNITS, BY CONTRACT STATUS AND BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1968

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	EMPLOYED 11-12 MONTHS			EMPLOYED 9-10 MONTHS			CONTRIBUTED SERVICE		
	NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY	
		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	1,950	$10,691	$ 14,144	285	$ 9,457	$ 12,744	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	1,170	11,212	15,170	83	10,318	13,411	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	427	10,095	12,339	116	8,928	11,848	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	319	9,702	12,473	82	9,395	12,691	-	-	-
500 TO 999	23	9,654	11,675	3	8,117	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	11	9,280	*	1	8,500	*	-	-	-
UNIVERSITIES	1,106	10,897	14,696	54	10,131	13,382	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	989	11,020	14,869	51	10,251	13,436	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	115	9,864	13,154	3	8,108	*	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	659	10,301	13,082	160	9,086	11,784	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	137	12,067	16,624	18	9,950	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	294	10,069	12,461	100	8,876	11,765	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	209	9,543	11,898	42	9,215	11,760	-	-	-
500 TO 999	10	10,050	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	9	8,881	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	88	9,640	12,300	27	8,870	12,200	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	66	9,834	13,350	15	9,168	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	8	9,583	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	2	11,076	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	97	11,946	15,912	44	10,339	13,514	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	35	14,066	17,250	12	11,661	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	15	12,624	*	3	12,109	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	42	10,292	13,371	25	9,832	13,167	-	-	-
500 TO 999	5	8,974	*	3	8,117	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	-	-	-	1	8,500	*	-	-	-
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	1,408	9,662	14,102	98	6,643	9,314	50	$ 7,927	$11,800
10,000 OR MORE	359	11,632	17,080	1	6,700	*	4	10,963	*
5,000 TO 9,999	376	10,412	14,880	5	7,440	*	2	3,500	*
1,000 TO 4,999	567	8,325	10,554	59	6,615	9,586	22	7,454	10,800
500 TO 999	78	7,650	9,514	24	6,639	8,300	8	7,063	*
LESS THAN 500	28	7,023	8,867	9	6,389	*	14	8,929	*
UNIVERSITIES	711	11,117	15,712	-	-	-	2	11,175	*
10,000 OR MORE	329	11,920	17,480	-	-	-	2	11,175	*
5,000 TO 9,999	305	10,734	15,171	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	485	8,346	10,648	53	6,738	9,814	34	7,838	11,886
10,000 OR MORE	30	8,471	11,429	1	6,700	*	2	10,750	*
5,000 TO 9,999	68	9,004	11,435	5	7,440	*	2	3,500	*
1,000 TO 4,999	332	8,380	10,387	44	6,563	9,800	13	7,769	*
500 TO 999	36	7,623	9,550	2	6,725	*	5	6,000	*
LESS THAN 500	19	6,566	*	1	11,000	*	12	8,917	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	200	7,608	9,743	29	6,502	8,367	12	7,458	*
1,000 TO 4,999	151	7,786	9,737	10	6,630	*	9	7,000	*
500 TO 999	40	7,703	9,500	18	6,626	*	3	8,833	*
LESS THAN 500	6	8,133	*	1	3,000	*	-	-	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	12	7,575	*	16	6,583	*	2	9,000	*
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	7	7,657	*	5	7,040	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	2	7,100	*	4	6,658	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	3	7,700	*	7	6,214	*	2	9,000	*

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TABLE 21.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE SALARIES OF OTHER FULL-TIME PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS, BY CONTRACT STATUS AND BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1968

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	EMPLOYED 11-12 MONTHS			EMPLOYED 9-10 MONTHS			CONTRIBUTED SERVICE		
	NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY	
		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	4,380	$ 8,747	$11,323	482	$ 8,735	$11,772	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	3,373	8,814	11,400	165	8,790	12,937	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	625	8,545	10,908	203	8,715	11,497	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	346	8,548	11,081	110	8,721	11,333	-	-	-
500 TO 999	20	7,998	*	3	7,933	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	16	7,780	*	1	7,746	*	-	-	-
UNIVERSITIES	3,127	8,641	11,187	85	7,867	11,000	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	2,964	8,673	11,221	82	7,893	11,086	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	153	8,070	9,984	1	5,500	*	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	1,017	8,967	11,486	252	8,316	10,469	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	374	9,777	11,792	30	7,895	9,333	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	435	8,572	10,902	150	8,231	10,267	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	190	8,429	10,692	71	8,688	11,062	-	-	-
500 TO 999	8	7,360	*	1	7,300	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	10	7,343	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	110	8,473	10,000	27	8,341	10,200	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	92	8,357	9,945	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 TO 999	7	9,116	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	5	8,878	*	1	7,746	*	-	-	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	126	9,840	13,138	118	10,347	14,033	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	30	10,585	14,000	46	11,253	14,686	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	36	10,310	12,200	33	10,920	14,680	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	54	9,392	13,533	37	8,823	11,691	-	-	-
500 TO 999	5	7,455	*	2	8,250	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	1	6,656	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	2,639	8,044	9,860	78	5,649	7,708	40	$ 7,035	$10,000
10,000 OR MORE	1,180	8,728	11,735	-	-	-	2	10,250	*
5,000 TO 9,999	682	7,912	9,291	-	-	-	1	3,500	*
1,000 TO 4,999	597	7,317	8,843	46	5,347	7,711	19	7,483	*
500 TO 999	129	6,498	8,256	25	6,413	7,875	6	6,813	*
LESS THAN 500	51	6,397	7,908	7	4,903	*	12	6,196	*
UNIVERSITIES	1,823	8,431	10,650	-	-	-	2	8,125	*
10,000 OR MORE	1,144	8,762	11,408	-	-	-	1	10,000	*
5,000 TO 9,999	578	7,965	9,380	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	597	7,344	8,955	35	4,905	7,625	18	7,305	*
10,000 OR MORE	36	7,639	9,100	-	-	-	1	10,500	*
5,000 TO 9,999	102	7,616	8,825	-	-	-	1	3,500	*
1,000 TO 4,999	356	7,413	8,937	26	4,399	6,900	10	7,465	*
500 TO 999	75	6,805	8,423	6	7,084	*	1	6,100	*
LESS THAN 500	28	6,535	8,100	3	4,940	*	5	7,350	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	196	6,849	8,496	37	6,382	7,787	19	6,798	*
1,000 TO 4,999	133	7,114	8,652	17	5,665	*	8	7,659	*
500 TO 999	47	6,205	7,942	18	6,241	*	5	6,956	*
LESS THAN 500	14	6,385	*	2	5,250	*	6	5,517	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	23	5,675	7,425	6	5,467	*	1	4,500	*
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	7	5,760	*	3	6,100	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	7	5,186	*	1	5,500	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	9	5,989	*	2	4,500	*	1	4,500	*

TABLE 22.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE SALARIES OF FULL-TIME PROFESSIONAL STAFF OTHER THAN LIBRARIANS, BY CONTRACT STATUS AND BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1968

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	EMPLOYED 11-12 MONTHS			EMPLOYED 9-10 MONTHS			CONTRIBUTED SERVICE		
	NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY	
		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	991	$ 6,084	$ 8,497	94	$ 7,236	$ 10,933	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	556	6,265	6,930	22	8,284	11,600	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	210	5,715	8,286	17	8,029	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	203	5,980	7,921	34	6,804	10,400	-	-	-
500 TO 999	21	5,949	8,300	7	5,587	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	1	6,720	*	14	6,500	*	-	-	-
UNIVERSITIES	560	6,122	8,654	1	9,000	*	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	528	6,192	8,748	1	9,000	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	32	4,965	7,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	295	5,681	7,548	29	7,018	10,100	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	16	6,472	*	5	7,851	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	163	5,517	7,370	11	6,777	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	104	5,778	7,691	13	6,901	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	11	5,943	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	1	6,720	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	66	6,031	7,925	7	6,168	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	53	5,936	7,671	1	4,824	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	7	5,951	*	1	5,917	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	70	7,528	12,571	57	7,201	10,956	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	11	9,383	*	14	8,804	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	10	10,738	*	3	8,749	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	46	6,499	8,700	20	6,840	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	3	5,967	*	6	5,532	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	-	-	-	14	6,500	*	-	-	-
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	695	5,586	7,224	74	4,444	6,289	27	$ 5,278	$ 7,650
10,000 OR MORE	168	6,583	9,050	2	5,150	*	1	5,500	*
5,000 TO 9,999	127	5,717	7,329	2	4,380	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	246	5,224	6,900	26	4,355	6,467	6	6,417	*
500 TO 999	108	5,136	6,894	34	4,461	6,320	7	4,600	*
LESS THAN 500	46	4,571	6,350	10	4,492	*	13	5,100	*
UNIVERSITIES	277	6,127	7,786	2	4,380	*	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	145	6,580	7,967	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	100	5,900	7,714	2	4,380	*	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	243	5,386	7,142	14	4,499	*	10	5,250	*
10,000 OR MORE	23	6,606	9,700	2	5,150	*	1	5,500	*
5,000 TO 9,999	27	5,037	6,460	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	127	5,298	6,961	6	3,772	*	3	5,333	*
500 TO 999	42	5,585	7,560	6	5,008	*	3	4,667	*
LESS THAN 500	24	4,728	5,964	-	-	-	3	5,667	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	153	5,103	6,668	44	4,365	5,967	11	5,700	*
1,000 TO 4,999	82	5,269	6,720	20	4,530	*	3	7,500	*
500 TO 999	58	4,852	6,457	21	4,137	5,760	4	4,550	*
LESS THAN 500	13	5,170	*	3	4,867	*	4	5,500	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	22	4,329	6,450	14	4,648	*	6	4,550	*
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	5	5,380	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 TO 999	8	4,844	*	7	4,964	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	9	3,288	*	7	4,331	*	6	4,550	*

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TABLE 23.--MEAN AND 90-PERCENTILE SALARIES OF FULL-TIME NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF, BY CONTRACT STATUS AND BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FALL 1968

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	EMPLOYED 11-12 MONTHS			EMPLOYED 9-10 MONTHS			CONTRIBUTED SERVICE		
	NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY		NUMBER OF STAFF	SALARY	
		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE		MEAN	90-PERCENTILE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC									
ALL TYPES	12,594	$ 4,694	$ 6,266	372	$ 3,984	$ 5,717	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	8,230	4,798	6,393	55	4,435	6,500	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	2,261	4,553	6,131	103	4,221	5,856	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	1,810	4,455	5,900	167	3,847	4,969	-	-	-
500 TO 999	188	4,357	5,700	30	3,524	5,000	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	105	4,305	6,227	17	3,243	*	-	-	-
UNIVERSITIES	7,756	4,633	6,164	14	2,817	*	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	7,183	4,667	6,208	12	2,711	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	547	4,175	5,661	2	3,450	*	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	3,084	4,716	6,373	125	3,955	5,607	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	734	5,426	7,030	13	3,500	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1,388	4,546	5,981	83	4,178	5,907	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	847	4,403	5,802	21	3,522	3,599	-	-	-
500 TO 999	67	4,505	5,820	8	3,515	*	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	48	4,573	6,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	475	4,627	6,256	8	3,562	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	344	4,645	6,406	6	2,833	*	-	-	-
500 TO 999	32	4,830	5,986	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	18	5,218	*	1	6,975	*	-	-	-
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	1,279	5,040	6,472	225	4,087	5,841	-	-	-
10,000 OR MORE	295	6,499	6,772	30	5,529	6,857	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	263	5,377	6,975	17	4,504	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	593	4,408	5,842	140	3,939	5,125	-	-	-
500 TO 999	89	4,075	4,974	22	3,527	5,800	-	-	-
LESS THAN 500	39	3,554	4,700	16	3,010	*	-	-	-
PRIVATE									
ALL TYPES	7,743	4,361	5,716	342	3,210	4,841	75	$3,183	$ 5,409
10,000 OR MORE	2,911	4,623	5,924	1	5,100	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1,847	4,613	5,843	4	3,592	*	1	4,000	*
1,000 TO 4,999	2,132	4,029	5,156	175	3,082	4,983	18	3,237	*
500 TO 999	569	3,901	5,131	102	3,319	4,694	8	4,017	*
LESS THAN 500	284	3,995	5,245	60	3,345	4,636	48	3,006	5,400
UNIVERSITIES	4,617	4,629	5,896	3	3,822	*	1	4,000	*
10,000 OR MORE	2,796	4,643	5,948	1	5,100	*	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	1,505	4,699	5,886	2	3,183	*	1	4,000	*
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	2,064	4,078	5,243	130	2,881	4,824	30	2,933	5,400
10,000 OR MORE	115	4,121	4,990	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	329	4,238	5,467	2	4,000	*	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	1,242	4,023	5,141	100	2,636	4,900	1	2,000	*
500 TO 999	212	4,075	5,371	12	3,681	*	2	4,550	*
LESS THAN 500	186	4,145	5,352	16	3,667	*	27	2,848	5,325
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	927	3,905	5,099	148	3,449	4,859	30	3,428	5,500
1,000 TO 4,999	534	3,969	5,107	52	3,745	5,267	16	3,298	*
500 TO 999	321	3,805	4,999	70	3,304	4,800	3	3,655	*
LESS THAN 500	59	3,813	5,262	26	3,250	4,480	11	3,555	*
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	115	3,720	4,866	61	3,303	4,779	14	3,133	*
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	40	3,878	4,842	23	3,519	4,957	1	3,500	*
500 TO 999	36	3,724	4,933	20	3,152	*	3	4,024	*
LESS THAN 500	39	3,555	4,854	18	3,196	*	10	2,828	*

TABLE 24.--INDEXES CONCERNING LIBRARY HOLDINGS, EXPENDITURES, AND STAFF, BY CONTROL, TYPE, AND SIZE OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, 1967-68

[STUDENTS AND STAFF USED IN RATIOS ARE IN TERMS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS.]

CONTROL, TYPE, AND ENROLLMENT SIZE OF INSTITUTION	VOLUMES PER--		PERIODICALS AND OTHER SERIALS PER--		LIBRARY EXPENDITURES PER--		PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF PER 100 STAFF IN RESIDENT INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH	LIBRARY EXPENDITURES AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EDUCATION AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES
	STUDENT	STAFF IN INSTR. & RESEARCH	STUDENT	STAFF IN INSTR. & RESEARCH	STUDENT	STAFF IN INSTR. & RESEARCH		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TOTAL	53	584	0.6	6.9	$ 88	$ 978	3.8	3.7
PUBLIC								
ALL TYPES	38	451	.5	6.1	79	945	3.4	3.6
10,000 OR MORE	46	563	.6	7.4	87	1,080	3.6	3.1
5,000 TO 9,999	31	293	.4	4.1	67	644	2.4	5.0
1,000 TO 4,999	26	404	.4	5.4	68	1,050	4.2	4.7
500 TO 999	34	301	.6	5.1	89	780	3.4	3.7
LESS THAN 500	42	346	.9	7.2	139	1,150	5.5	4.1
UNIVERSITIES	57	610	.8	8.1	100	1,080	3.6	3.4
10,000 OR MORE	56	609	.7	8.0	101	1,090	3.6	3.4
5,000 TO 9,999	59	611	.8	8.6	92	962	3.3	3.8
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	31	334	.4	4.5	75	803	2.9	4.3
10,000 OR MORE	23	443	.3	5.4	68	1,296	4.0	2.5
5,000 TO 9,999	31	247	.4	3.5	71	568	2.1	5.9
1,000 TO 4,999	36	557	.5	7.2	82	1,262	4.9	6.5
500 TO 999	111	255	1.8	4.1	200	458	1.9	1.6
LESS THAN 500	104	226	3.4	7.4	421	912	3.0	2.4
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	37	535	.4	6.5	83	1,205	4.9	4.2
1,000 TO 4,999	41	555	.5	6.4	90	1,220	4.8	3.8
500 TO 999	62	699	.9	10.4	128	1,441	6.9	5.0
LESS THAN 500	100	688	1.5	10.1	328	2,264	6.4	10.6
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	12	213	.2	3.6	46	790	3.2	3.2
10,000 OR MORE	8	172	.1	3.1	31	665	2.5	1.7
5,000 TO 9,999	10	183	.1	2.5	40	734	2.7	3.8
1,000 TO 4,999	13	218	.2	3.7	50	818	3.3	3.7
500 TO 999	20	268	.4	4.9	69	902	4.0	6.4
LESS THAN 500	30	366	.5	6.6	91	1,120	6.8	4.9
PRIVATE								
ALL TYPES	85	821	.9	8.2	108	1,035	4.5	3.8
10,000 OR MORE	102	713	1.1	7.8	136	950	3.3	3.3
5,000 TO 9,999	88	802	.8	7.7	116	1,053	4.0	2.8
1,000 TO 4,999	69	878	.7	8.7	88	1,115	4.9	4.9
500 TO 999	80	879	.7	8.0	94	1,042	5.6	4.1
LESS THAN 500	134	973	1.3	9.4	139	1,010	6.7	5.1
UNIVERSITIES	111	781	1.2	8.1	144	1,011	3.6	3.1
10,000 OR MORE	111	723	1.2	7.9	143	939	3.2	3.3
5,000 TO 9,999	107	820	1.0	7.4	135	1,036	3.9	2.6
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS	81	928	.8	8.9	96	1,102	5.1	4.8
10,000 OR MORE	23	429	.4	7.2	67	1,241	6.1	4.5
5,000 TO 9,999	48	724	.6	9.0	74	1,128	4.3	4.8
1,000 TO 4,999	77	931	.7	8.7	93	1,118	4.8	4.9
500 TO 999	110	890	.9	7.2	114	920	4.9	4.4
LESS THAN 500	218	1,371	2.0	12.8	192	1,211	7.1	5.0
FOUR-YEAR INST'S WITHOUT GRADUATE STUDENTS	70	834	.7	7.9	86	1,031	5.3	4.5
1,000 TO 4,999	60	788	.6	7.8	76	1,010	4.7	5.0
500 TO 999	77	964	.7	8.8	93	1,162	6.2	3.9
LESS THAN 500	107	714	.9	6.3	124	829	5.9	4.8
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	37	519	.5	6.8	62	881	5.8	4.6
10,000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 TO 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 TO 4,999	13	260	.2	3.8	37	732	3.5	3.6
500 TO 999	30	425	.5	6.7	61	871	5.5	4.3
LESS THAN 500	79	775	.9	9.1	102	998	7.7	5.7

TABLE 25.--SELECTED DATA ON HOLDINGS, INTERLIBRARY TRANSACTIONS, LIBRARY STAFF, AND STUDENTS IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY STATE OR OUTLYING AREA: 1967-68

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA	HOLDINGS					HOURS OF STUDENT & OTHER HOURLY ASSISTANCE	STAFF IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS, FALL 1968		STUDENTS IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS
	VOLUMES AT END OF YEAR	VOLUMES ADDED DURING YEAR	MICROFILM REELS AND OTHER MICRO-FORM UNITS	PERIODICALS AND OTHER SERIALS	INTER-LIBRARY TRANS-ACTIONS		PROFES-SIONAL LIBRARY STAFF	NONPROFES-SIONAL LIBRARY STAFF	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AGGREGATE U.S.	304,651,599	25,152,741	50,198,367	3,585,563	2,141,075	31,706,760	19,451	24,054	5,794,304
ALABAMA	3,606,032	407,769	348,037	39,121	8,887	545,542	231	265	80,805
ALASKA	310,213	52,559	231,834	4,911	784	31,254	18	23	3,445
ARIZONA	2,390,191	256,380	574,166	32,782	10,186	327,228	124	207	63,488
ARKANSAS	1,840,793	163,620	242,084	20,677	6,894	226,037	123	87	44,715
CALIFORNIA	26,291,346	2,385,019	4,930,998	391,216	265,988	3,484,430	1,822	3,428	694,579
COLORADO	3,745,634	331,367	580,658	46,161	25,190	467,181	205	326	74,839
CONNECTICUT	8,882,341	403,417	770,326	49,129	26,249	456,701	393	523	82,918
DELAWARE	720,833	61,052	102,550	8,578	5,841	39,967	30	53	14,256
DIST OF COLUMBIA	3,210,444	208,733	270,956	32,669	17,777	253,288	198	205	55,569
FLORIDA	5,892,560	660,321	1,200,044	69,584	27,510	709,555	509	620	154,469
GEORGIA	4,963,764	541,983	1,092,824	62,380	30,586	419,616	424	335	92,299
HAWAII	1,076,823	176,036	433,077	24,081	4,774	119,318	84	98	23,917
IDAHO	1,280,379	151,323	302,551	17,130	4,297	144,829	62	66	23,485
ILLINOIS	18,447,665	1,342,516	2,089,761	216,395	156,834	1,642,110	1,073	1,158	295,182
INDIANA	7,816,226	607,974	914,389	97,405	36,342	835,421	486	623	145,385
IOWA	5,085,990	367,229	647,582	54,465	31,382	541,415	304	308	94,307
KANSAS	4,381,705	338,479	488,545	51,332	27,193	485,777	248	259	81,371
KENTUCKY	4,248,417	356,367	713,660	48,561	30,890	511,629	315	303	75,418
LOUISIANA	5,258,555	406,125	952,848	68,353	15,362	753,840	348	272	95,410
MAINE	1,709,269	123,411	116,975	13,450	7,658	110,373	81	71	18,192
MARYLAND	4,909,508	539,870	788,943	68,312	89,233	354,627	356	525	92,638
MASSACHUSETTS	18,162,063	1,020,358	1,794,432	160,925	83,098	1,122,490	955	1,307	204,403
MICHIGAN	10,952,761	1,023,632	1,393,557	125,818	72,617	1,338,872	728	959	263,337
MINNESOTA	5,908,640	470,557	671,102	56,201	19,298	716,204	376	299	118,397
MISSISSIPPI	2,224,062	201,685	387,693	23,956	6,558	313,756	191	108	60,246
MISSOURI	7,049,761	612,303	1,000,094	81,946	35,553	705,009	435	520	131,932
MONTANA	1,386,261	104,129	346,186	13,167	5,383	111,455	75	59	21,484
NEBRASKA	2,443,800	183,476	144,696	32,872	13,785	257,132	153	139	50,433
NEVADA	507,087	93,813	599,467	5,965	2,199	74,475	26	56	7,493
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,887,979	139,118	232,546	22,676	13,344	151,348	109	191	23,767
NEW JERSEY	6,831,821	509,071	787,010	77,670	52,179	527,008	456	545	116,314
NEW MEXICO	1,365,877	117,369	408,077	22,855	7,701	155,189	86	105	29,699
NEW YORK	30,912,469	2,522,499	7,011,711	375,150	184,263	2,790,030	2,084	3,119	544,724
NORTH CAROLINA	8,288,277	642,216	1,154,571	80,350	43,446	764,301	567	536	126,920
NORTH DAKOTA	1,033,777	71,021	152,416	13,492	6,928	125,404	61	58	24,971
OHIO	13,535,348	1,033,157	2,172,620	138,298	62,426	1,335,937	745	985	265,328
OKLAHOMA	4,070,311	294,154	485,665	45,884	29,327	549,983	198	219	79,493
OREGON	3,546,676	288,678	764,688	60,588	26,702	506,761	266	341	76,405
PENNSYLVANIA	16,854,829	1,448,861	3,531,970	195,895	95,491	1,578,187	1,181	1,235	294,450
RHODE ISLAND	2,033,210	139,689	230,232	22,838	8,059	151,300	123	144	31,681
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,828,677	385,233	591,276	39,361	8,611	253,624	183	195	47,096
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,104,012	93,980	174,045	16,642	2,858	138,744	65	55	25,029
TENNESSEE	5,091,705	424,615	961,085	56,839	34,975	660,174	346	353	100,877
TEXAS	14,664,503	1,240,327	2,178,386	180,183	177,566	1,926,918	872	1,042	301,717
UTAH	2,601,401	215,982	706,773	29,971	7,733	431,840	146	111	60,582
VERMONT	1,170,528	104,671	164,439	14,495	8,160	73,277	77	101	16,090
VIRGINIA	5,727,901	446,271	723,624	61,755	54,898	560,867	368	367	93,746
WASHINGTON	4,622,198	334,231	1,326,416	73,615	147,904	657,079	347	455	117,358
WEST VIRGINIA	1,846,260	160,062	344,239	14,607	9,544	217,890	119	122	46,543
WISCONSIN	6,200,661	666,019	1,228,820	89,536	54,640	691,714	498	429	141,148
WYOMING	487,173	36,561	53,587	4,366	3,876	54,965	22	48	10,351
U S SERVICE SCHOOLS	1,111,767	75,188	448,183	13,956	12,719	7,694	100	110	14,579
OUTLYING AREAS	2,031,116	172,265	235,453	16,999	19,377	296,995	188	133	41,024
CANAL ZONE	17,633	5,157	3,126	386	-	5,100	2	1	689
GUAM	50,055	13,286	13,857	1,156	-	23,755	6	5	1,134
PUERTO RICO	1,943,642	151,148	217,638	14,996	19,363	264,090	180	126	38,575
VIRGIN ISLANDS	19,786	2,674	832	461	14	4,050	1	1	626

TABLE 26.--LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES BY PURPOSE, LIBRARY EXPENDITURES AS PERCENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF NONBUDGETED SUPPORT, BY STATE OR OUTLYING AREA: 1967-68

[DATA IN COLUMN 10 NOT INCLUDED IN COLUMN 2 OR COLUMN 9.]

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA	TOTAL	LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE						LIBRARY EXPENDITURES AS PERCENT OF EDUCATION AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED VALUE OF NONBUDGETED SUPPORT
		SALARIES (EXCEPT CONTRIBUTED SERVICE)	SALARY EQUIVALENTS OF CONTRIBUTED SERVICE	WAGES OF HOURLY STAFF	BOOKS AND OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS	BINDING AND REBINDING	OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AGGREGATE U.S.	$509,798,331	$229,434,858	$4,693,346	$39,929,287	$187,914,369	$15,076,588	$32,749,883	3.7	$6,488,805
ALABAMA	5,842,343	2,407,990	12,550	492,760	2,515,056	130,368	283,619	3.8	133,009
ALASKA	726,701	311,349	1,282	48,357	274,241	19,490	71,982	6.6	-
ARIZONA	4,100,156	1,825,563	400	329,302	1,624,020	114,079	206,792	4.3	107,969
ARKANSAS	2,533,362	992,720	-	253,697	1,120,006	65,272	101,667	3.7	36,070
CALIFORNIA	59,949,479	28,806,413	249,182	5,742,510	19,527,503	1,940,570	3,683,301	3.2	446,142
COLORADO	5,908,684	2,738,873	10,750	468,798	2,169,215	176,568	344,480	3.3	47,806
CONNECTICUT	11,289,868	4,823,550	129,138	539,898	4,141,540	201,841	1,453,901	2.8	22,579
DELAWARE	1,035,877	393,005	3,000	56,328	506,762	41,718	35,064	4.3	15,000
DIST OF COLUMBIA	4,600,833	2,103,518	54,791	421,070	1,510,482	206,015	304,957	2.9	21,150
FLORIDA	11,804,076	5,631,575	58,060	738,234	4,363,689	342,901	669,617	3.8	163,374
GEORGIA	10,023,514	3,983,112	3,275	444,711	4,747,868	282,345	562,203	5.0	85,028
HAWAII	2,650,570	1,170,909	9,000	188,469	1,045,076	98,529	138,587	6.1	16,530
IDAHO	1,476,046	641,297	9,000	153,812	559,368	32,361	80,208	5.5	52,418
ILLINOIS	28,732,850	12,769,947	309,943	1,944,231	10,255,267	880,151	2,573,311	3.6	556,342
INDIANA	12,255,325	5,730,104	141,328	1,049,671	4,185,947	468,668	679,607	3.3	194,198
IOWA	7,411,815	3,243,701	96,600	663,610	2,845,650	254,132	308,122	4.0	161,822
KANSAS	5,748,911	2,343,812	90,885	578,668	2,179,338	156,707	399,501	4.6	52,842
KENTUCKY	6,779,090	2,899,335	126,070	594,144	2,585,591	198,948	375,002	3.8	129,171
LOUISIANA	7,850,440	3,774,247	59,310	652,021	2,689,190	287,878	387,794	4.6	399,441
MAINE	1,963,329	724,086	16,000	300,864	731,686	61,558	129,135	4.5	50,946
MARYLAND	9,008,991	4,390,810	135,828	443,165	3,152,188	228,090	658,910	4.1	40,030
MASSACHUSETTS	24,747,389	11,824,670	169,827	1,623,904	7,695,033	689,017	2,744,938	3.5	340,834
MICHIGAN	20,725,043	9,723,656	229,894	1,992,255	6,966,367	527,850	1,285,021	4.1	98,288
MINNESOTA	8,990,864	3,763,733	122,325	829,310	3,657,272	234,999	383,225	3.6	119,925
MISSISSIPPI	3,382,051	1,376,403	-	360,126	1,321,857	124,200	199,465	4.4	84,145
MISSOURI	10,766,668	4,500,489	167,229	799,519	4,088,683	336,075	874,673	5.3	64,614
MONTANA	1,641,320	688,040	26,570	120,378	699,870	44,133	60,329	4.4	1,506
NEBRASKA	3,231,030	1,409,347	43,950	267,676	1,221,437	102,687	185,933	3.7	84,043
NEVADA	1,487,788	584,925	-	69,190	738,470	66,416	28,787	9.6	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,141,624	1,282,822	49,620	196,779	1,114,351	68,239	429,813	5.6	86,528
NEW JERSEY	11,152,194	5,422,817	224,722	758,868	3,921,117	259,261	565,409	4.5	131,416
NEW MEXICO	2,259,243	1,003,007	21,500	137,779	859,035	93,532	144,390	3.5	26,143
NEW YORK	55,935,087	26,870,847	873,558	4,189,978	19,498,577	1,637,924	2,864,203	3.1	750,726
NORTH CAROLINA	12,840,574	5,703,842	43,800	827,482	5,238,903	391,838	634,709	4.5	116,604
NORTH DAKOTA	1,334,788	504,759	19,206	152,786	527,990	46,655	83,392	3.3	23,800
OHIO	20,599,023	8,963,101	203,130	1,603,025	7,723,322	535,848	1,570,597	3.9	182,514
OKLAHOMA	5,119,533	1,996,748	5,000	680,785	1,985,939	141,964	309,097	4.7	56,833
OREGON	6,611,981	3,311,998	67,772	514,689	2,251,740	175,763	290,019	5.5	217,464
PENNSYLVANIA	29,439,545	12,637,671	342,407	2,138,109	11,682,139	1,059,873	1,579,346	4.1	233,703
RHODE ISLAND	2,970,647	1,283,591	57,905	198,175	1,146,831	106,014	178,131	4.5	5,515
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,607,372	1,723,991	5,500	293,770	2,169,457	137,305	277,349	4.0	53,550
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,415,992	585,348	15,500	120,066	557,756	49,482	87,840	3.9	5,635
TENNESSEE	8,365,479	3,398,355	17,400	665,620	3,415,995	244,010	624,099	4.2	130,140
TEXAS	23,821,546	9,288,005	123,630	1,826,623	10,607,655	719,190	1,256,443	4.8	537,603
UTAH	3,675,508	1,383,469	-	474,140	1,544,517	102,989	170,393	3.3	62,062
VERMONT	1,953,494	814,229	18,940	117,622	805,803	54,488	142,412	4.4	16,213
VIRGINIA	7,915,082	3,546,674	24,900	628,391	2,941,998	263,914	509,205	4.4	41,507
WASHINGTON	9,173,999	4,686,747	33,753	813,042	2,781,757	257,697	601,003	2.3	105,181
WEST VIRGINIA	2,799,242	1,221,320	-	238,841	1,134,531	68,466	136,084	3.6	14,030
WISCONSIN	12,219,309	5,069,590	252,416	874,907	5,139,139	228,261	654,996	3.8	132,440
WYOMING	682,531	276,910	-	63,890	238,223	28,760	74,748	2.5	8,799
U S SERVICE SCHOOLS	2,602,974	1,616,430	-	6,104	712,466	52,186	215,788	1.7	5,825
OUTLYING AREAS	2,497,151	1,265,408	14,500	241,138	796,456	39,363	140,286	3.7	19,352
CANAL ZONE	76,930	24,800	-	6,630	40,000	5,000	500	16.5	6,702
GUAM	168,500	47,000	-	13,000	99,000	4,000	5,500	9.7	10,000
PUERTO RICO	2,219,703	1,179,058	14,500	217,756	644,572	30,363	133,458	3.5	2,650
VIRGIN ISLANDS	32,018	14,550	-	3,752	12,884	-	832	2.6	-

Appendix: Reproduction of Survey Form

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF EDUCATION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202 **HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY** **LIBRARY COLLECTION, STAFF, EXPENDITURES, AND SALARIES**	BUDGET BUREAU NO. 51-R0565 APPROVAL EXPIRES: 6-30-70
	REPORTING DATE NOT LATER THAN 10-1-68
	1. INSTITUTION CODE NUMBER

Please read instructions (page 4) before completing this form.

2. CORPORATE NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION *(Include ZIP Code)*	3. NAME AND TITLE OF RESPONDENT
	4. AREA CODE – TELEPHONE NUMBER – EXTENSION

5. LIBRARY UNIT(S) OMITTED FROM THIS REPORT

NAME OF LIBRARY UNIT	ADDRESS	ZIP CODE	*LEAVE BLANK FOR U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION USE ONLY*
			6. T.E.
			7. PB
			8. UG *(F.T.)*
			9. UG *(P.T.)*

PART I – LIBRARY COLLECTION AND TRANSACTIONS, 1967-68

1. NUMBER OF VOLUMES HELD AT END OF PREVIOUS YEAR *(1966-67)*	
2. NUMBER OF VOLUMES ADDED DURING YEAR *(Without subtraction of volumes withdrawn)*	
3. NUMBER OF VOLUMES WITHDRAWN DURING YEAR	
4. TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUMES HELD AT END OF YEAR *(1967-68) (Sum of Lines 1 and 2, minus 3)*	
5. NUMBER OF REELS OF MICROFILM HELD AT END OF YEAR	
6. NUMBER OF PHYSICAL UNITS OF OTHER FORMS OF MICROTEXT *(e.g., number of microcards, microprints, or microfiche cards) HELD AT END OF YEAR (Estimate if necessary)*	
7. NUMBER OF PERIODICAL TITLES, EXCLUDING DUPLICATES, BEING RECEIVED AT END OF YEAR	
8. NUMBER OF OTHER *(nonperiodical)* SERIAL TITLES, EXCLUDING DUPLICATES, BEING RECEIVED AT END OF YEAR	
INTERLIBRARY TRANSACTIONS. *(Exclude requests not filled or still pending and transactions between library units of your institution. Estimate if necessary)*	
9. NUMBER OF ITEMS BORROWED *(Including nonreturnable items received)*	
NUMBER OF ITEMS LENT BY YOUR LIBRARY:	
10. NONRETURNABLE ITEMS SUPPLIED	
11. RETURNABLE ITEMS SUPPLIED	

PART II – LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES ACTUAL 1967-68 AND BUDGETED 1968-69

	ACTUAL 1967-68	BUDGETED 1968-69
1. TOTAL SALARIES, BEFORE DEDUCTIONS, OF REGULAR LIBRARY STAFF	$	$
2. SALARY EQUIVALENTS OF CONTRIBUTED-SERVICE STAFF	$	$
3. TOTAL WAGES PAID TO STUDENTS AND OTHER HOURLY ASSISTANTS, BEFORE DEDUCTIONS	$	$
4. EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS	$	$
5. EXPENDITURES FOR BINDING AND REBINDING	$	$
6. OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES *(INCLUDING replacement of equipment and furnishings but EXCLUDING all capital outlay)*	$	$
7. *GRAND TOTAL (Sum of Lines 1 through 6)*	$	$
ESTIMATED COST OF ITEMS WHICH, THOUGH NOT CHARGED TO YOUR LIBRARY ACCOUNTS, CONSTITUTE LIBRARY MATERIALS OR SERVICES.		
8. BINDING	$	
9. AUTOMATION SERVICES	$	
10. OTHER *(Specify)*	$ $	
STUDENT AND OTHER HOURLY ASSISTANCE, 1967-68		
11. ANNUAL TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS OF STUDENT ASSISTANCE		
12. ANNUAL TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS OF OTHER HOURLY ASSISTANCE		

OE FORM 2300-5, 1-68 REPLACES OE FORM 2300-5.2, WHICH IS OBSOLETE.

PART III – GENERAL INSTITUTIONAL DATA

EXPENDITURES OF YOUR INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES, INCLUDING FUNDS FOR ORGANIZED RESEARCH FOR THE INSTITUTION'S FISCAL YEAR *(Please coordinate with your institution's business officer)*		PROFESSIONAL STAFF OF YOUR INSTITUTION IN RESIDENT INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH, AND ORGANIZED RESEARCH, FALL TERM 1968 *(Please coordinate with your institution's chief academic officer)*		
1. ACTUAL EXPENDITURES 1967-68 $	2. BUDGETED EXPENDITURES 1968-69 $	3. FULL-TIME	4. PART-TIME	5. FTE OF PART-TIME

PART IV – LIBRARY STAFF COUNT AND SALARIES, FALL TERM 1968

SECTION A – TOTAL LIBRARY STAFF

TYPE OF POSITION *(See Page 4 for definitions)*	NUMBER OF STAFF		FTE OF PART-TIME STAFF	FTE OF TOTAL STAFF *(Col. (b) Plus Col. (d))*	FTE CONTRIBUTED-SERVICE STAFF INCLUDED IN COLUMN *(e)*
	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME			
(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*	*(e)*	*(f)*
1. ASSOCIATE AND ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS					
2. HEADS OF MAJOR LIBRARY UNITS					
3. OTHER PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS					
4. PROFESSIONAL STAFF OTHER THAN LIBRARIANS					
5. NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF					
6. *TOTAL STAFF (Sum of Lines 1 through 5)*					

SECTION B – SALARIES OF FULL-TIME STAFF

7. SALARY OR SALARY EQUIVALENT OF DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES *(Chief Librarian)* $

8. CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX TO SHOW CONTRACT STATUS OF DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES

☐ A. 9-10 MONTHS ☐ B. 11-12 MONTHS ☐ C. CONTRIBUTED SERVICE

9. IF THE SALARY OF THE CHIEF LIBRARIAN IS TO BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL AND USED ONLY FOR SUMMARY TABULATIONS, ENTER AN "X" HERE → ☐

10. REPORT BEGINNING ANNUAL SALARY WHICH YOUR LIBRARY IS PAYING TO A LIBRARY SCHOOL GRADUATE *(Fifth-Year Degree without experience)* *(If none recruited this term, enter an "X" in Item C.)*	A. FOR 9-10 MONTHS $	B. FOR 11-12 MONTHS $	C. NONE RECRUITED THIS TERM ☐

(continued on reverse)

PART IV, SECTION B *(continued)* – MEAN SALARY AND DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME LIBRARY STAFF BY SALARY

TYPE OF POSITION	MEAN SALARY*	TOTAL FULL-TIME STAFF *(Sum of cols. (d)-(p))*	NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STAFF EMPLOYED AT LEAST 9 MONTHS, BY SALARY BRACKET													CHECK IF RE-STRICT-ED DATA
			LESS THAN $4,000	$4,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $8,999	$9,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $11,999	$12,000 to $13,999	$14,000 to $15,999	$16,000 to $17,999	$18,000 to $19,999	$20,000 or MORE	
(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*	*(e)*	*(f)*	*(g)*	*(h)*	*(i)*	*(j)*	*(k)*	*(l)*	*(m)*	*(n)*	*(o)*	*(p)*	*(q)*
A. STAFF EMPLOYED 9-10 MONTHS																
11. ASSOCIATE & ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS																☐
12. HEADS OF MAJOR LIBRARY UNITS																☐
13. OTHER PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS																☐
14. PROFESSIONAL STAFF OTHER THAN LIBRARIANS																☐
15. NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF																☐
B. STAFF EMPLOYED 11-12 MONTHS																
16. ASSOCIATE & ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS																☐
17. HEADS OF MAJOR LIBRARY UNITS																☐
18. OTHER PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS																☐
19. PROFESSIONAL STAFF OTHER THAN LIBRARIANS																☐
20. NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF																☐
C. CONTRIBUTED-SERVICE STAFF *(Equate all to 11-12 month rate)*																
21. ASSOCIATE & ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS																☐
22. HEADS OF MAJOR LIBRARY UNITS																☐
23. OTHER PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS																☐
24. PROFESSIONAL STAFF OTHER THAN LIBRARIANS																☐
25. NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF																☐

**MEAN SALARY FOR EACH LINE = SUM OF ACTUAL SALARIES (OR EQUIVALENTS) DIVIDED BY SUM OF PERSONNEL ON THAT LINE.*

EXPLANATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

In this form, basic data are requested on the collections, staff, expenditures and salaries in college and university libraries. The compilations of these data have proved to be valuable tools for administrators, chief librarians, and others concerned with the improvement of library services to higher education. The data will also assist in the administration of Title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

The following changes have been made in the procedure and questionnaire since last year:

A. *Reorganization:* All data concerning the library have been consolidated into one form.

B. *New Items:*
  1. Statistics on PROJECTED EXPENDITURES IN 1967-68—in order to provide more up-to-date information.
  2. Statistics on INTERLIBRARY TRANSACTIONS.

C. *Omitted Items:*
  1. Analysis of resources
  2. Library facilities
  3. Library's classification scheme

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. TIME PERIODS COVERED. The data concerning library collection and transactions (Part I) and actual expenditures and hourly assistance (Part II) should be reported for your fiscal year 1967-68. The items concerning budgeted expenditures (Part II) are for fiscal year 1968-69. Expenditure data in Part III are for your institution's fiscal years 1967-68 and 1968-69. Data on staff (Part III) and salaries (Part IV) are for the fall term 1968.

B. LIBRARY UNITS COVERED. Report consolidated data for ALL of the library units in your college, university, or university system, including libraries in branches, extension centers, and research installations. If it is necessary to omit any library unit(s), please give name and location in Item 5.

C. NEED FOR ESTIMATES. If exact information is not available for an item, PLEASE ENTER AN ESTIMATE for the requested figure. If data are available for a combination of items but not for each component, enter an estimate for each component. Thus, except for the salary table (Part IV, Lines 11-25), each item on the form should show (a) an appropriate figure, (b) an "X" for check boxes, or (c) "O" when the quantity to be reported is nothing or zero; DO NOT LEAVE ANY ITEM BLANK.

D. If you have questions or need more copies of the form, please phone Mrs. Doris Holladay, Area Code 202, 963-7708.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

PART I - LIBRARY COLLECTION AND TRANSACTIONS, 1967-68

A. For reporting purposes, a VOLUME is a physical unit of any printed, typewritten, handwritten, mimeographed or processed work contained in one binding or portfolio, hardbound or paper bound, which has been classified, cataloged, or otherwise prepared for use. Include bound periodical volumes. Include Government documents that have been classified and cataloged, counting as a volume such material as is contained in one binding or portfolio.

B. All forms of microtext (including microfilm) are to be excluded from Lines 1-4, but ARE TO BE REPORTED SEPARATELY on Lines 5 and 6. If the number of reels or other units of microtext are not separately available in your records, please estimate their number for purposes of providing separate data here.

C. For Line 7, a PERIODICAL is defined as a publication issued in parts that usually contain articles by several contributors. It generally has a distinctive title and the successive numbers or parts are intended to appear at stated intervals, and usually for an indefinite period. Other serials, such as monographs, newspapers, annuals, proceedings, transactions, yearbooks, and reports, should be reported on Line 8.

PART II - LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES, ACTUAL 1967-68 AND BUDGETED 1968-69

A. In order to provide current data, expenditure items are being requested both for actual expenditures in 1967-68 and for budgeted expenditures in 1968-69, for the institutional fiscal year.

B. In the budgeted figures, *include any funds, the receipt of which may not be certain but can plausibly be anticipated in 1968-69.*

C. On Line 1, include expenditures for salaries, before any deductions, of professional and nonprofessional staff of the library. Staff benefits, such as social security, retirement, pension contributions, and other "fringe benefits" paid by the institution should be excluded. Also exclude bindery salaries and wages (see Paragraph E).

D. The estimated value of personal services (salary equivalents) contributed by members of religious orders should be included on Line 2.

E. If your library operates its own bindery, report on Line 5 the total expenditures for this operation, including those for salaries, wages, and supplies.

F. Note that Lines 8 through 10 provide for the estimated value or cost of certain materials or services which are not included in your library's budget. On Line 10, specify other types of services, such as, students working for part-payment of tuition or other hourly help under programs charged to the institution's budget.

PART III - GENERAL INSTITUTIONAL DATA

A. Note that the information required in this Part is concerned with the entire institution. However, it is needed in the analysis of library data and will expedite final publication if supplied here.

B. Figures for Items 1 through 5 should be obtained from the business officer and the chief academic officer, respectively.

PART IV - LIBRARY STAFF AND SALARIES, FALL TERM 1968

SECTION A - TOTAL LIBRARY STAFF

A. In this section report all staff (including contributed-service staff) serving the library in regular positions, i.e., full-time or part-time positions functioning during at least the fall term.

B. For reporting purposes, PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS (Lines 1, 2, and 3) are defined as staff doing work that requires training and skill in the theoretical of scientific aspect of library work, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect. Note that the group designated "Heads of major library units" (Line 2) includes head of school, college, or branch libraries and heads of major library departments or divisions.

C. PROFESSIONAL STAFF OTHER THAN LIBRARIANS are defined as persons who, though not librarians, are in positions normally requiring at least a bachelor's degree (line 4).

D. NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF are persons in receiving, shipping, storing, secretarial duties, etc. (Line 5).

E. To compute the full-time equivalent (FTE) of the part-time staff reported in Column (c), add the hours worked in a typical week by all regular part-time staff, and divide by the number of hours in your full-time work week; round to nearest tenth of a position, and enter the result in Column (d). Complete Column (e) (FTE of total staff) by adding Columns (b) and (d). NOTE:—Hourly employees who work only intermittently should be reported in Part II, Line 12.

F. As appropriate, use a similar procedure to obtain, in terms of full-time equivalents, the components of Column (e) that are represented by contributed-service staff and enter this figure in Column (f).

SECTION B - SALARIES OF FULL-TIME STAFF

A. This section requests salary data for all FULL-TIME library staff members who, at the beginning of the fall term 1968, held contracts for periods of at least 9 months. Exclude staff serving full time for less than 9 months. The definitions in Section A for *types of position* also apply here.

B. Report salaries in terms of *contract* salaries before deductions. Staff on 9-10 month and 11-12 month contracts should be entered, respectively, in tier *A* and tier *B* of the table. Estimate *salary equivalents* of contributed-service staff members (equating them to an 11-12 month rate) and report them in tier *C*.

C. For staff reported on each line of the table, compute the *mean* salary (Column (b)) by summing the salaries and dividing by the number of staff in Column (c).

D. If your institution wishes to restrict the use of salary data for a particular type of position to summary tabulations, enter an "X" on the appropriate line in Column (q) of the salary table.

Note that the salary of the *director* of libraries is to be reported separately (Item 7), and that use of his salary will be restricted if you so specify in Item 9.

RELATED NCES PUBLICATIONS

OE-15023-68	Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities: Data for Individual Institutions, Fall 1968
OE-15023-67	Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities: Data for Individual Institutions, Fall 1967
OE-50000-69	Education Directory, 1968-69, Part 3, Higher Education
OE-54003-68	Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1968: Part A - Summary Data
OE-54003-68	Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1968: Part B - Institutional Data
OE-10024-68	Digest of Educational Statistics, 1969
OE-51004-19	College and University Enrollment and Physical Facilities Survey, 1965-70
OE-52010-67	Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education: Current Funds Revenues and Expenditures, 1966-67
OE-10030-68	Projections of Educational Statistics to 1977-78, 1968 Edition